

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CAN COURTS STOP RATE-WARS?

THE first attempt to end the rate-war between the transportation systems known as the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern States Freight Association, by means of an injunction by the United States Court, proved only temporarily successful. Judge Simonton declined on technical grounds to make his injunction permanent. The plaintiff in that case, the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, attempted to secure protection by the court for itself, as property in the hands of receivers, against alleged unreasonable rates. The judge held that some of the roads vitally affected were not called as defendants, and he refused, in an imperfectly constituted case, to pass on the important principles involved.

Another writ of injunction, however, has been secured from Judge Speer of the United States Court at Augusta, Ga., upon complaint of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of that city. This temporary injunction was given on the ground of a violation of the third section of the Interstate Commerce Law, the allegation being that the low rates from the North to Atlanta constitute an unreasonably large and therefore unlawful discrimination against Augusta, Macon, and other cities.

*The Railroad Gazette* states difficulties in the way of settlement of the troubles by courts, and gives details of the situation as follows:

"It is to be presumed that no defendant has been omitted in this case; and the ground for demanding intervention by the court is now more specific, the plaintiff having a good *prima facie* case of disobedience of the third section of the Interstate Commerce Law; but yet the essential difficulty remains, that to afford relief the court must either undertake the task of holding up one set of rates, which involves a grave interference with freedom of contract, or of reducing another set of rates and thereby putting them below the basis where the railroad can be operated without loss. If the question of territorial jurisdiction could be settled, possibly the court could order rates to one city to be

kept down as long as those to another, and no longer; but as railroad rate-experts have to spend weeks and sometimes months in clearing up tangled questions of this kind, it will probably be a puzzling problem for the court. The question of territorial limits interferes, indeed, with the efficacy of the temporary injunction, the railroad officials being uncertain, if we may judge by their remarks to the reporters, what rates to restore and what to leave untouched. If the suit is only to right the wrongs suffered by Augusta and Macon it apparently must lie only against the Southern, for the Seaboard Air Line does not run to those cities. It is impracticable to give any clear statement in detail of what rates have been reduced, or of the percentage of reduction, for the railroads seem reluctant to make the reduction and not at all disposed to give out clear information about them after they are made. The original dispute, that between the boat lines on Chesapeake Bay, has been taken into court, the Bay Line suing the York River Line for \$150,000 for an alleged violation of an agreement for the division of territory entered into by the two companies on January 11, 1877. The York River Line claims to have abrogated the agreement by a notice given in 1881, but the Bay Line officers say they have no record of such notice. The Railroad Commissioners of Virginia and of North Carolina [and South Carolina—EDITOR LITERARY DIGEST] have ordered the roads to reduce interstate rates in the same proportion that they reduce through rates."

**To be Carried to the Supreme Court.**—"Judge Speer held that the corporations known as the Southern Railway; the Central Railway of Georgia; the Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railway; the Seaboard Air Line, and the Southern States Freight Association were in contempt of two sections of the Interstate Commerce Law—Section 3 and a supplemental paragraph to Section 22 of the act, which was adopted on March 2, 1889. Section 3 of the law provides that it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of the act to give any undue preference to any particular person or concern or locality, or to any such undue prejudice or disadvantage. The new section, added March 2, 1889, gives the circuit courts of the United States the power to issue writs of mandamus in cases where, according to the relation of parties concerned, a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act has been made. . . . Whatever Judge Speer's decision may be on the final hearing of the proceeding, the case will undoubtedly end, according to prominent railroad men, in the Supreme Court of the United States. The litigation necessary to bring the case to a final hearing there will probably require two or three years, but if a peremptory mandamus is granted in the case by Judge Speer when the roads make answer before him, there will be no rate-war possible pending the action of the highest court in the land."—*The Railway World, Philadelphia.*

**Another Blow at the Railway Wrecker.**—"Rates to Atlanta, a competitive point, had been deeply cut; while rates to Augusta were being maintained. Consequently the Augusta merchants were being placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the Atlanta merchants, who, altho located at a greater distance from northeastern points than the Augusta merchants are, could yet undersell the latter in their own home because of the much lower freight rates enjoyed. So rank and unjust a local discrimination should not, of course, be tolerated, and Judge Speer's order will probably stand. The law, in any fair construction, either obliged him to order the competitive rates up or the local rates down, and he chose the first course as fairer to all interests. The case is a most important one, and the decision, if it stands, will mark a new step in the way toward government control of railway management. It means that the day of the railroad wrecker and of the railroad policy of building up this person and place at the expense of another person and place is fast passing. It can not disappear too quickly."—*The Republican, Springfield, Mass.*

**Extraordinary Use of Power by the Courts.**—"It has never hitherto been even contended that the courts had any power to pass upon railroad rates except when it was complained that the rates fixed by statute, or by a railroad commission under authority of a statute, were oppressive. The only power claimed by the courts was to supervise the legislative action, and that power was so doubtful that in all the cases which have come before the Supreme Court of the Union, while the court has more or less plainly claimed this power of supervision, in not a single case has it ever in fact exercised the alleged power by holding the rates fixed by the legislature (or by a railroad commission) to be too low. But the action of Judge Simonton and Judge Speer in granting temporary injunctions against a railroad fixing its own rates is an astonishing performance, and absolutely without precedent or reason to sustain them.

"Heretofore the corporations at first denied that even the people, acting through their representatives, could fix a maximum rate, but when that power was sustained, the corporations succeeded in getting the courts to hold that the courts had a veto or supervisory power upon the legislative action. Now, they go further, and the corporations get the courts to hold, not by way of passing upon the effect of a statute, but *ex proprio vigore* that a judge is vested with the power of passing upon rates fixed by a railroad for itself. If the judge can say such rates are too low, of course he is master of the whole subject, and can say they are too high. If this is true, then there is no need of railroad commissioners, and the legislature itself is traveling out of its jurisdiction to fix rates. The power of fixing rates is also equally taken away from railroad boards and managers. The judges will hereafter say what rates are too high and what are too low, and we have in effect 'government ownership of railways.' It is already here if the courts have such power."—*The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.*

### THE PARDON OF BARDSLEY.

**JOHN BARDSLEY**, ex-City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who was sentenced in 1891 to fifteen years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of funds, has been pardoned by Governor Hastings on the recommendation of the Board of Pardons, after an incarceration of a little more than five years. The story of the Bardsley case is reviewed in many newspapers, with striking differences of opinion regarding the outcome.

**A Lesson in Super-Grand Larceny.**—"Honest John" Bardsley's pardon from the Pennsylvania penitentiary shows that the same old Quay gang is still uppermost in that State, and employing the same old methods. Bardsley, as city treasurer at Philadelphia, was involved in the Keystone Bank failure and scandal, which was one of the sensations of the Harrison Administration, and over a million of money belonging to the city of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania passed through his hands into and out of the bank to nobody knows where, to this day. Bardsley had been related to the Quay-Wanamaker crowd, and the stolen funds, it was charged at the time, had disappeared partially at least in the maelstrom of Republican machine politics. However this may be, Bardsley kept a close mouth, took all the odium to himself, and went to the penitentiary for a term of fifteen years. Now comes his pardon before that term is much more than a third finished—the pardon of a man false to public trust in the extent of above \$1,000,000—the public condonation of a vast crime. And the supposition is that men of power and influence in the State and government are concerned in that gigantic steal and have secured this early pardon as a reward for Honest John's silence. But this is not the first time the great State of Pennsylvania has enforced upon its citizens the lesson that a guiltlessness attaches to a super-grand larceny which can not be admitted in the case of ordinary theft and robbery."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield, Mass.*

**Mercy, Humanity, Compassion.**—"If the testimony of the several reputable physicians who have recently made a physical examination of John Bardsley is to be accepted as true, the act of all the members of the Pardon Board and of Governor Hastings in releasing him from the penitentiary is an act of mercy and humanity. Bardsley has been shut up for five years and two months under a sentence of fifteen years, which, with good be-

havior, would actually have been less than twelve years; and the testimony of the physicians was, in effect, that a continuance of his confinement would almost inevitably have resulted in his death at an early day.

"There is no doubt that the old embezzler has been severely punished and has suffered much in those five long years; he has, in fact, been more heavily punished than any other offender in Philadelphia who has ever been caught in tampering with the public funds in many years past; and his age, his infirmities, and his sufferings have caused an honest sympathy for him not at all incompatible with the ends of justice. So far as an exemplary warning is concerned, his imprisonment has been as impressive and has probably had as much effect as if he were to be kept in 'Cherry Hill' for five or six years more, admitting that he would survive the torture of confinement.

"The prevailing feeling toward Bardsley in Philadelphia to-day is that of compassion. He comes out of the penitentiary at the age of sixty-one, certainly broken in health, permanently wrecked in reputation, probably poor in purse, and with a shadow of shame pursuing him which he can not possibly escape. So far as his punishment is to be considered, justice has been amply satisfied."—*The Evening Bulletin (Ind.), Philadelphia.*

**"A Public Outrage."**—"The pardoning of John Bardsley is without reasonable or plausible excuse, and by his action yesterday Gov. Daniel H. Hastings has once more shown his utter and insolent disregard of the wishes of the people of this city. The inside history of this affair would make interesting reading, and we can only hope that some day it will be given to the public. . . .

"On what, then, does Governor Hastings base his action in this matter? Certainly not on the ground of restitution. Ex-Bank Examiner Drew in a letter to his excellency a few days ago spoke from a thorough knowledge of the case when he declared that Bardsley had not restored his ill-gotten gains, nor has he freed his mind of all the information he possesses concerning the transactions leading up to his incarceration. Throughout all the investigations preceding his imprisonment, and when, after that, he was called as a witness in suits growing out of his evil-doing, it will be remembered that Bardsley, in a very high-handed manner, reserved the right to reply to certain questions or not as it pleased him. He conducted himself more like a persecuted man than a defaulter and a thief. Had he told the truth and the whole truth, much labor, time, and expense would have been saved, and if he would make a clean breast of it now there would be restored to the city many thousands of dollars which without his aid can never be recovered.

"But even had he told all, restored all, he should have been required to serve out his term. Having committed crimes for which there was no mitigation or excuse, he deserved to suffer as much as any other criminal, and more than most others, because in his case the elements of an unfavorable environment and a strenuous temptation were wanting. . . . Hastings is running Altgeld, of Illinois, hard."—*The North American (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**The Pardoner and the Pardoned.**—"Governor Hastings has pardoned John Bardsley. *The Ledger* desires in this public manner to testify to Governor Hastings's consistency; having a few days ago pardoned, and so enfranchised, six election officers, convicted, sentenced, and imprisoned for having committed gross frauds upon the ballot, he could not consistently do less than pardon Bardsley, as the latter's offense, all things considered, was less heinous than the formers'. In order to pardon the election officers, who were guilty of the more flagrant crime, the Governor was obliged, as constitutional lawyers and jurists of the highest distinction have assured *The Ledger*, to disregard a plain and explicit provision of the Constitution; in order to pardon Bardsley he was not compelled to disregard anything but public policy and that wholesome popular sentiment which does not sympathize with crime or criminals. When the governor's more thoughtful, law-abiding fellow-citizens come to consider the pardon of Bardsley by the governor and the crimes of Bardsley by Bardsley, there is grave reason to fear that not the pardoner, but the pardoned, will inevitably rise in the general respect."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.*

**Punishment Wrong or Pardon Wrong.**—"It is impossible not to compare the state of popular sentiment in 1891 with that of 1896 regarding this man. During his trial for malfeasance in



office, and while the revelations leading up to his conviction were being made, the indignation of the people of Philadelphia daily increased. John Bardsley was sentenced amid a fury of vindictive anger, which surged in every taxpayer's breast. Nothing was too severe to satisfy the people who crowded to the courtroom or read the details of Bardsley's rascality and that of his confederates. Now there is a complete change in sentiment, and those who calmed loudest for his punishment five years ago are at least quiescent. The case looks as tho the people of the Quaker City had recovered from an outburst of passion, and, being ashamed of it, had hastened to make amends.

"But it was either wrong to put such rigorous punishment upon the criminal then or it is wrong to pardon him now. The effect of the whole case is to belittle the courts and to brand them as the pliant instrument of enraged public sentiment, or to question the wisdom of executive clemency which yields too readily to reactionary appeal. If Bardsley was not guilty to the extent the facts seemed to indicate, and if he was 'more sinned against than sinning,' the time to have found it out was in 1891 rather than in 1896, when a short sentence could have been imposed with better grace than a long one now can be cut short."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

### THE LAW AND THE TRUSTS.

THE statutes of New York State bring both foreign and domestic corporations under exceptionally strong anti-trust laws, but newspaper demands for enforcement of those laws against the coal combine, for instance, have not yet been met. *The Journal of Commerce* treats at length of the trust situation, taking the position that under decisions already made every trust combination doing business in New York on monopolistic methods stands condemned. This conclusion of a conservative commercial authority is sustained as follows:

"It is true that the trusts continue, unchecked, their peculiar methods of doing business, in presence of a body of state laws more comprehensive, searching, and drastic than any that has yet been applied to the extirpation of these methods and the punishment of their authors. But it is not true that the Attorney-General has fallen short of the measure of his official duty in regard to these laws, and it is equally untrue, as a contemporary asserts, that 'it is very doubtful whether any amount of investigation would show anything (in trust methods) which the courts would hold to be conspiracy.' That we take to be the least part of the difficulty. In granting the other day a preliminary injunction against the Wholesale Druggists' Association in the limited price case, Judge Russell in the Supreme Court affirmed the right of each individual manufacturer in the Association 'to refuse to sell to any customer, for any reason, however capricious, any goods manufactured by him.' But the judge also held that it is in restraint of trade and unlawful for such manufacturer to become a party to a combination which shall prevent any of his customers from obtaining other goods of other manufacturers because these customers violate the agreement with him in respect to a cutting of prices.

"The further principle enunciated by Judge Russell is strictly in the line of antecedent judicial decisions in this State, that 'it is not lawful to form a combination which shall make the enforcement of prices fixed by the manufacturer effective beyond the reach of competition, by the exclusion of such customers from a general power of purchase of other goods.' Now, a trust is precisely such a combination. It is usually formed by the union of several corporations—a process which the law of the State of New York forbids—and its sole purpose is to create and maintain a monopoly which is necessarily in unlawful restraint of trade and is contrary to public policy. As has been repeatedly ruled by the courts, the question of whether a trust can be shown to have raised or depressed prices has nothing to do with the case. As the Supreme Court of Ohio declared in *State vs. Standard Oil Company*, 'the mischief of a monopoly is not necessarily in the fact that prices are raised, but that they have the power to control and raise the prices.' Or, as Judge Folger said in *Atchison vs. Mallon*, 'it is not necessary to inquire whether the effect of the agreement was in fact detrimental. The true inquiry is: Is it the natural tendency of such an agreement to injuriously influence the public interests?'

"The statement of our contemporary . . . that 'the trusts do not conspire and combine to restrain trade, but to make it better by cutting down expenses,' is, to say the least, a misleading one. The purpose underlying all trust combinations is to get rid of the disturbing influence of competition and so to be able to control the market, limit the production and fix the price of a given product. In consolidating the management of a number of separate establishments, formerly run in opposition to each other, in doing away with the cost of advertising, or otherwise promoting the interests of rival businesses, and in being able to affix on one hand an arbitrary limit of price to the raw material purchased by the combination and on the other to the finished product sold by it, there is doubtless opportunity to effect considerable saving. But every step of this process may be, and usually is, part of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, deliberately planned and executed for the purpose of removing some great department of productive industry beyond reach of the operation of the natural laws of commerce."

The attitude of the courts of New York State is held to be pretty clearly defined:

"In rendering the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of *The People against Sheldon* in 1893, Judge Andrews laid down the following rules of law in regard to monopolies: 'Agreements to prevent competition in trade are, in contemplation of law, injurious to trade, because they are liable to be injuriously used. . . . If agreements and combinations to prevent competition in prices are, or may be hurtful to trade, the only sure remedy is to prohibit all agreements of that character. If the validity of such an agreement was made to depend upon actual proof of public prejudice or injury, it would be very difficult in any case to establish the invalidity, altho the moral evidence may be very convincing.' In applying these principles to the decision of the case of *The People against the Milk Exchange* last year, Judge Haight said that while it might be claimed that the purpose of this combination was to reduce the price of milk, nevertheless, 'the price was fixed for the benefit of the dealers and not the consumers, and the logical effect upon the trade of so fixing the price by the combination was to paralyze the production and limit the supply, and thus leave the dealers in a position to control the market, and, at their option, to enhance the price to be paid by the consumers.'"

*The Journal of Commerce* points out that process of effective prosecution of trusts in this State was begun when indictments were found in New York county last May against the officers of the American Tobacco Company, but that for some inscrutable reason the indictments have not been pressed by the District Attorney.

### AFRO-AMERICAN POLITICS.

THE disappearance of the "negro question" in national politics, described by T. Thomas Fortune (*THE LITERARY DIGEST*, July 25) is a subject of earnest discussion among Afro-Americans. Writing to the *New York Sun*, T. McCants Stewart gives it as his opinion that the Afro-Americans will grow less and less conspicuous, not because of "the degeneracy of the masses," but as a result of the poverty or rapacity of the leaders, and owing to the fact that "Afro-Americans have so conducted themselves that they are classed among those patriots who contribute nothing to the campaign funds, and who do no political work without pay in money, or without the promise or hope of office. When these things change, if they ever do, we shall be counted worthy to sit at the council-table, as in the days of Pinchback, Bruce, and Elliot."

If Afro-Americans had money to back their own political organizations the situation would be different, according to Mr. Stewart. His views are expressed in part as follows:

"If Afro-American leaders could send around hacks and make the necessary expenditures to carry the ward; if they could put up the necessary money to hire the hall for the convention; if they could travel at their own expense—in other words, if they had the money, they could be independent at home; and when

they appeared at conventions they would be nobody's men. They would be free to do as they please. Nothing in this world can be accomplished without a money-backing, and as Southern-born white men increase their interest in Republican politics their ability to put up the cash and to get out their vote, and to have it counted, will crowd Afro-Americans to the rear under that hard law, 'money makes the mare go;' under the harder law, 'the survival of the fittest.'

"The same situation confronts us in the North. In almost every town only a few Afro-Americans take an interest in politics, and the most aggressive are those who are after office, or after immediate pay for their services. They get a little of the latter, and none of the former, and take it out in bewailing their fate and abusing 'the party.' The trouble is that Afro-Americans appearing at political headquarters seldom have a suggestion to make which is not connected in some way with themselves, and too often with their pocketbooks. Afro-Americans seldom contribute to the funds. They are not producers. They are consumers. Our best and most conspicuous leaders are unfortunately covered by this statement. What is the result? Scanty attention is paid us, and, latterly, the tendency is to sidetrack us entirely.

"And, now, is there any remedy? Some of us say that there is not; but I think that there is hope beyond. My impression is that the South will divide on this money question, and that Afro-Americans will be on both sides, but with an overwhelming majority for gold. The new element of white voters will hereafter strive to secure a free ballot and a fair count. That will be the opening for Afro-American voters. They will not lead; they will follow. The big offices will go to white men. The little offices will be ours. But we shall, by the slow process of evolution, grow in wealth and intelligence; and when we get a chance at the ballot-box, a chance to vote and to be counted, we shall grow in power, and time will improve our relationship to public affairs, to the shaping of policies for the nation, and to the carrying of them out by holding office.

"We are at a disadvantage in the North, because we do not have the money to sustain political enterprises. We have the votes, and they are important in these doubtful States; but we count for little, because as soon as we form organizations, we immediately ask white men to 'pay the freight.' We would fare a thousand times better, if we could get from Afro-Americans money enough to paddle our own canoe; or, if Afro-Americans earning their bread and butter outside of politics, and who are independent of the politicians, would rally around one or more of their own number, and work on principle. Then, after victory, they could demand decent recognition, and failing to get it, they could organize in the same independent way at the very next election, which is apt to be local, and vote against the party refusing to properly recognize us. If we should do this once or twice, we Northern Afro-Americans would fare better in the matter of participating in party council and in holding office, and we would be able to force even the Republican Party to carry out in the doubtful States a policy of equality, which they are now in danger of departing from to win votes there."

The Washington *Bee* (Afro-American) laments alleged conditions thus:

"That the Afro-American is a coward, we must admit; that he allows his more fortunate white brethren to dictate a political policy to his detriment it can not be denied, which is evidenced in the present political contest. That the mediocre politician has been placed in control of the political destiny of the race is a fact, and those who once stood high in the councils of the party are standing on the street, viewing the passing of the parade. Their mouths are muzzled, and those whose tongues have been in times past their own are on wires and controlled by the political machine. The time to demand is now. The time to exercise those rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution is now. Who will speak? You have no Douglass now to stand up like Ajax defying the sea.

"Our emancipation has made us cowards; the greed for office palsied our tongues and made our proud hearts bend to the blandishments of official power. Is this the age of reason, or the times in which Afro-Americans must play the coward? On one side, we witness the jealous heart, the revengeful eye and scornful hypocrite, and the men whose proud ambition aspires for higher things and independence are the suckling babes for crafty politicians, and to-day we are the wandering Jews."

## TOPICS IN BRIEF.

### HIS OBJECT.

WHY does Palmer make the race?  
Well, that is no mystery,  
So that he will get a place  
In the next school history.

—The Record, Chicago.

### A SOUND-MONEY SONG.

[With due respect for the honored dead.]

My country, 'tis of thee,  
In direst jeopardy,  
Of thee I sing.  
Land where the silver craze  
Its poisoned fang displays—  
Let us a barrier raise  
Against its sting!

Were Bryan President,  
Congress of same intent,  
On the broad road,  
They would by laws unjust  
Tread honor in the dust,  
And make "In God we trust"  
Father a fraud.

'Twould blot the nation's fame,  
'Twould blacken her good name,  
To let them win.  
Land, where our fathers died  
Land of the Pilgrims' pride,  
'Twere moral suicide  
To do this thing.

—E. O. B. in The Transcript, Boston.

ANYHOW, Governor McKinley's idea of commercial independence of the world through tariff is as mighty as Bryan's idea of financial independence through silver. But either idea is of the Chinese stamp.—The Republican, Springfield.

GOOD manners do not seem to be a popular elective at Yale.—The Transcript, Boston.

HE is a brave man who will undertake to explain the financial question to his wife.—The Advance, Clermont, Ohio.

SOME one should haul over Bismarck's investments. He may own a silver-mine.—The Republican, Springfield, Mass.

JOHN BARDSLEY may be the "physical wreck" he is described, but a good many people will miss their guess if his health doesn't rapidly improve in the free air outside of jail.—The Journal, Providence.

### A CORRECTION.

THE amateur political reformer was talking with a ward politician, who had been sent to the Legislature the year before, and was anxious to get in again, under the auspices of the amateur reformers. The politician professed the highest regard for reform in every way, and also pointed out how hard it would be for the amateurs to get any other capable man to stand as candidate for them.

"Honest men is scarce," remarked the politician, "but I'd run for yez, an' pull the votes of the byes in the district."

"Yes," assented the reformer, "honest men are scarce, and yet I have heard it said that every man has his price."

"Don't you believe it," returned the would-be candidate, heartily. "I know that when I was at the Capitol every man didn't have his price. Why, dere was lots of times we had to compromise for fifty cents on the dollar."—Harper's Monthly.



THE INQUISITIVE LI HAS GONE.

Uncle Sam: "He's a nice old fellow, but really I couldn't have stood it much longer."  
—The Post, Cincinnati.



## THE CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

## Altgeld Replies to Schurz and Cockran.

GOVERNOR ALTGELD, of Illinois, replied to the Chicago speeches of Carl Schurz and Bourke Cockran, in Central Music Hall, September 19. The speech was printed in full in several Chicago papers and covered so many points that we make a condensation of it to show the lines of his argument:

Some remedy should be offered for the country's distress. Straightout McKinley men propose an increase in the tariff, but distress is world-wide, and prices declined under the highest (McKinley) tariff and continue to decline under the present high tariff. Schurz and Cockran, however, are enemies of the tariff; they have no remedy but to tell the patient if he lies still he will suffer less than if he attempts to stir himself.

The question of demonetization is more than a local one; silver, at a premium of 2 per cent., was in circulation in Europe at the time of demonetization and affected prices by increasing the volume of money of the world.

The quoted Treasury statistics of per capita circulation are unreliable, being guesses by the Director of the Mint. Statistics given by the Controller of the Currency show that last year all the banks of the country had only about 631 millions of dollars; add to that 329½ millions in the United States Treasury available for circulation and 100 millions pocket money, and the total is less than half the Treasury claim. That the volume of money is too small is indicated by resort to clearing-house certificates in cities; there is congestion in money centers because of the constant downward tendency in prices which prevents prudent men from embarking in enterprises and using money for legitimate purposes. The heart is congested and the extremities are cold, a condition which always follows when a large portion of the blood is taken from a patient.

In July, 1895, all the banks together had about 127½ millions of gold; the Treasury reserve is 100 millions; with a total of perhaps 200 millions of gold in the country how could 600 millions disappear upon the enactment of free coinage? Banks could not well reduce their gold, whoever is elected President.

There is no overproduction of silver compared to gold.

Wages have nearly doubled since 1860; they nearly doubled between 1840 and 1873, fell off after 1873, increased toward 1880, but not to the former point and decline has continued since then. "Wages and prices must on the average go hand-in-hand. Labor creates property; if property must be sold for low prices then labor can not be paid high wages for creating it. This is axiomatic."

Fall of prices of various commodities could not be expected to be uniform or instant, weaker holders of property giving way first; furthermore, silver was not demonetized by all the countries at once.

Falling prices is not a mere scramble between different citizens—between seller and buyer. "Neither [Mr. Schurz or Mr. Cockran] grasps the great principle that falling prices first disturb business in its entire circle and affect the property of both rich and poor, and that when prices go very low they destroy the purchasing power of the great producing and farming-classes, and that this destroys what we call the home-market and forces manufacturing establishments to shut down, because there are not sufficient buyers to take what they make, and thus forces labor into idleness and destroys the purchasing power of labor and produces a general paralysis in the land. No matter what may be the cause of falling prices, their effect upon the community is more than a mere scramble between buyer and seller, and here is where all advocates of the gold standard fail to rise to the occasion, fail to meet the requirements of the case. Their treatment of this question is almost flippant."

The over-production argument taken from the fall of the price of wheat is fallacious, because (1) increase of production does not produce a fall provided there is an equal increase in consumption, (2) wheat has not fallen in price any more than all other commodities; statistics show that in the last twenty years there has been very little increase in the production of wheat in the United States, the world's crop of wheat has remained substantially the same for sixteen years, and in spite of shortage in other crops their price has fallen too.

The cost-of-production theory of money is a campaign theory; if it were true, the vast improvements in gold-mining, contemporary and similar to those in silver-mining, would have made the gold dollar very cheap.

The quantitative or volume-of-money theory is based chiefly on the law of supply and demand. Under it the total amount of money in the world forms the standard and measure of prices. When there is a large amount of money in circulation among the people prices are high; when money is exceedingly scarce among the people then prices are low. "Under this doctrine if you wipe

## Condition of the Grain Farmers.

EDWARD ATKINSON asserts (*Harper's Weekly*, September 12) that "no man living can name any other cause for the losses, disasters, and depression of 1895, and of the present year, except the crime against the nation which is being committed by the party of the silver-miners in their effort to force debased money upon the masses of this country by due process of law." Mr. Atkinson takes figures from tables compiled by L. G. Powers, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Minnesota, regarding the prices of grain; assumes that fear of discredit and repudiation has forced panic prices, and compares them with the period of "almost uninterrupted progress from the year 1862 down to 1892 when the danger of national discredit brought disaster upon us," as follows:

"Figures of the ten great States of the northern Mississippi Valley are given, omitting the two Dakotas, which have only assumed their present important position in the production of wheat in recent years. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri produced seventy per cent. of the whole crops of Indian corn, oats, and wheat of this country during the period under consideration. It is at this great center of the world's supply of food that the comparison of prices should be made, if by any such comparison the appreciation or depreciation of gold is to be demonstrated. These ten States, with the two Dakotas now added, supply the excess of grain which is sold for export at the gold standard, the market price of the entire crops being established by the price which this excess will bring for export to foreign countries. The following statement gives the progress of these ten States. I have selected the year 1891 as the last in this table, because in 1892 the evil influence of the acts of 1890 diminishing the revenue, and increasing the demand debt by a forced loan for the purchase of silver bullion, had begun to show its subtle effect, culminating in the disasters of 1893. The following table gives the figures of corn, wheat, and oats produced in these ten States in the years chosen from the exhaustive tables compiled by Mr. Powers:

AREA OF TEN STATES, A LITTLE OVER 600,000 SQUARE MILES.

Year.	Acreage.	Tons produced.	Farm Value. Gold.	Per Ton.	Per Bushel.
1862.....	23,883,097	18,411,330	\$265,398,765	\$14.42	39.2 cents.
1871.....	32,669,672	24,535,256	388,009,266	15.81	41.8 "
1881.....	71,376,200	34,126,444	837,042,070	24.53	63.7 "
1891.....	80,038,145	58,039,568	918,741,304	15.83	40.5 "

"The average gold value per ton of corn, wheat, and oats throughout this period—from 1862 to 1891 inclusive—was \$15.41; per bushel, 39.9 cents. The crop of 1881 was exceptional both in quantity and price, being met by very short crops in Europe. In that year, or one of the years of that period, the quantity of wheat exported from this country either as grain or in the form of flour would have sufficed to give every inhabitant of the British Islands more than one barrel of flour each for the year of that export. In other words, had the United Kingdom depended wholly upon the United States for her supply of wheat and bread, we should have supplied in that year the whole population of the British Islands and of this country also with that necessity of life.

"The effect of the discredit which was brought on by the danger of the forced circulation of silver dollars costing about fifty cents each is now witnessed by the figures of 1895:

Acreage.....	83,636,517
Crop (tons).....	56,479,475
Value at farms.....	\$531,764,360
Per ton.....	\$9.42
Per bushel.....	23 6-10 cts.

"If the farmers of this country will compare the nearly even crops of 1895 and the returns secured by them with the crops and returns of the year 1891, they can then measure the effect of the crime against farmers and laborers alike which may be charged upon the advocates of repudiation and national discredit. The difference on crops of nearly the same quantity amounts to \$387,000,000. That is the price which the farmers were paying last year as the penalty for submitting to the domination of the silver-miners' party, which is attempting to rule this country even to its ruin.

"It will be observed that in the interval between 1862 and 1895 sixty million acres of land previously unoccupied were put under the plow. What proportion of the acreage of 1862 was under-mortgage there is no means of telling. Suffice it that nearly every acre since occupied has been improved and brought under cultivation with money borrowed and secured on mortgage. The

**Altgeld Replies to Schurz and Cochran.—Continued.**

out one half of the world's money prices fall correspondingly on the average. If you double the volume of the world's money prices will on the average double; that is, the general tendency will be that way. The price of any particular article or piece of property will again be affected by the law of supply and demand as relates to it. The volume of money forms what may be called the line for prices. It is horizontal if money is steady; it inclines upward if money is increasing in volume; it inclines downward if money is shrinking in volume, and the general tendency of prices will be to move along this line, but the supply and demand in case of different articles will cause the price of those articles to from time to time either come slightly above or drop slightly below this line. . . .

"But that is not all. Under this law two men require more money than one man, a thousand require more money than fifty do. In other words, as population increases there must be a corresponding increase in the volume of money or there will follow a practical shrinkage, that is, there will be less money per capita. Formerly there was added every year to the world's stock of money not only all of the gold but all of the silver, except what was used in the arts, the silver being about equal to the gold. This in a measure kept pace with the increase in population so that the increase in population would not necessarily affect prices, but now there is added annually only the gold that is produced, less what is used in the arts. In other words, there is added only one half as much as there used to be, while the population is increasing at a more rapid rate than ever. . . ."

The theory involves the claim that an increase in the volume of money not only increases prices and increases business in proportion to the actual increase of primary money, but to the extent of credits that will be loaded upon it as well.

Savings-banks, under an appreciating gold standard, have been paying higher interest than commercial banks during an era of falling prices. Hence increased deposits do not prove increase prosperity for masses of people, but that wealth prefers hoarding of appreciating capital to investment.

Bonds on their face are payable in coin; Congress refused President Cleveland's wish a year ago to authorize gold instead of coin bonds; Congress in 1878 specifically declared bonds payable in coin, gold or silver; "if paying the creditor in cheaper money than he gave the debtor is repudiation, I ask whether compelling a debtor to pay his debt in money that is twice as dear as the money he got is not robbery!" The policy of increasing the public debt by bond issues to maintain the gold standard is criminal.

The talk of two yardsticks of different lengths is unworthy of the gentlemen. Under bimetalism the sum-total of the two metals, taken together and considered practically as one constitute the standard and measure of prices; the fact that they are coined separately makes no difference so long as each performs the same functions. A standard from two sources has greater steadiness than one can supply, and the greater volume makes manipulation more difficult.

Mr. Cockran says wages depend absolutely on production; then all that is necessary is for the mills to start up and go to producing, and the more they produce the higher wages they can pay and everybody will be happy. He leaves out the most essential element, the market; wages depend on the prices paid for the thing that is manufactured.

Gold-standard people deprecate discussion; there never yet was a great wrong or a great abuse but what objected to investigation and discussion.

Altgeld's reply to the argument of overproduction to account for the decline in the value of silver was as follows:

"The main fabric of the whole speech of Mr. Schurz is based upon the theory of overproduction. He insists that there is a fall in the price of silver and that this is due to overproduction; that there was so much more silver produced than formerly that it had to fall in price. You will readily see that if there was the same increase in the production of both metals, then there was no reason why the relations which they bore to each other, or the market ratio which they bore to each other, should change. Mr. Schurz knew this. Why didn't he state it that way? Because he knew the facts were against him. He wanted to make an impression which he could not make without a suppression of part of the case.

"Fortunately this is not a matter that we need to speculate about. We have history, experience, and actual data upon this subject. According to the tables issued by the Treasury Department August 16, 1893, showing the total production of gold and silver in the world at coinage value, it appears that from the year 1792, when our monetary system was founded, to the year 1852, the time of the great gold discoveries, being a period of sixty years, the total production of silver in the world, rating it at coinage value, was \$1,769,197,000, and the total production of gold in the world during that time was \$960,236,000; that is, on the average there was just about twice as much silver produced as gold during that time. The production of each metal varied, of course, during the different years, and yet the market remained practically the same during all that time. The tables giving the

**Condition of the Grain Farmers.—Continued.**

average duration of these mortgages has been five years. At the end of this period, namely, in 1892, more than one half, and outside of the arid lands where speculative mortgage companies had misled owners into purchasing land unfit for cultivation except by irrigation, more than two thirds of these improved and occupied farms were free of any mortgage whatever and were well stocked. . . .

**PRODUCT OF WHEAT, TREATED SEPARATELY, IN THE TEN STATES.**

Year.	Acres.	Bushels.	Farm Value Gold.	Value per Acre.	Value Ton.	Value Bushel.
1862....	8,787,369	138,339,476	\$113,672,520	\$13.25	\$27.40	82.1 cts.
1871....	11,754,384	145,386,000	152,101,916	12.94	34.87	104.6 "
1881....	25,102,800	244,220,000	286,217,540	11.40	39.07	117.3 "
1891....	21,682,896	358,208,000	294,857,723	13.60	27.44	82.3 "

"The average gold value throughout this whole term—1862 to 1891—of the wheat produced was per ton \$27.18; per bushel, 81.5 cents; but in no year in this period did the American farmer secure \$1.25 a bushel. The highest price attained was in 1881—\$1.172. Under the malignant influence of the threat of national repudiation and the discredit of 1893 the average value of wheat per ton was brought down in 1895 to only \$16.65, and the price per bushel to the farmers to an average of 50 cents, and at places a little away from the railways even to a less return.

"But the American farmers have protected themselves in great measure against the dangers of resting upon a single crop. In the early part of this period the all-wheat system of cultivation prevailed in many of the States, but in all these States varied agriculture has been adopted. Wheat has become, like the cotton of the South, the surplus or the money crop, requiring a few days work in the spring or autumn in planting, and a few days' work in the summer or autumn in harvesting. The farmers have become year by year self-sustaining on their products of meats, butter, cheese, eggs, flaxseed, fruits, and many other products, to the end that the wheat has become a surplus or profit crop. If the readers of this article in these States have any reason to question this statement, the writer earnestly solicits information thereon.

"A glance can only be given to the stupendous changes which have occurred in the process of production and distribution.

"The railway system has been consolidated, rendered effective, and increased from about 30,000 miles in 1862 to 175,000 miles in 1892. The cost of moving a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York by lake and rail has been reduced from 26.6 cents in 1865 to 1868, and from a higher rate in 1862, to 5.61 cents in 1892, and it is now even less.

"Modern agricultural machinery has been almost brought into existence, while the price of each more and more effective plow, reaper, and harvester has been reduced one half or more since their adoption in their first forms. A complete revolution has occurred in milling grain, with great reduction in cost. The average man working on a grain farm now raises fifty per cent. more grain with less personal effort than he was obliged to exert thirty years ago. He rides upon the plow instead of driving it, and he directs the harvesting-machine instead of working it. Not only this, but by improvements in breeding and methods of feeding he raises fifty per cent. more live-stock, and turns out more than fifty per cent. excess of dairy products than he could thirty or even twenty years since, with less manual labor. The average hog reached a marketable condition, in 1865-66, in twenty-two months, now in fourteen. The average steer, thirty years since, was six years old when slaughtered, now three years old or even less of even weight. The average cow produces fifty per cent. more milk than her predecessor of but a few years since, at a lessened cost of production.

"On the other hand, the wagons, tools, furniture, groceries, clothing, and nearly all the necessities and comforts of life for which the farmer exchanges his products were made and sold to him, in 1892, at a profit sufficient to secure the most abundant supply at one half or less than the prices that prevailed even as late as 1873, much less than one half the prices of 1865. In all the arts of producing the necessities of life which the farmers buy, the wages of the workmen were as high at a gold standard as they had been in depreciated legal-tender notes when the purchasing power of those notes had been reduced by fifty per cent., and also very much higher than they were in 1873. . . .

"The exact figures of the grain crop of the whole nation are not quite complete in the advance sheets which have been placed at my disposal by Mr. Powers. The following table, however, will give in round figures facts which are subject to very slight variation when the work is completed:

Year.	Acreage.	Bushels.	Value per Bushel, Gold.	Value of Crop.
1862.....	31,200,000	921,000,000	44 cts.	\$416,000,000 gold.
1871.....	62,400,000	1,480,000,000	53 "	\$71,000,000 currency.
1881.....	118,800,000	1,995,000,000	70 "	1,410,000,000 gold.
1891.....	142,000,000	3,410,000,000	45 "	1,582,000,000 gold.

"The evil influence of the acts of 1890 is disclosed by the figures of 1895:

1895.....	144,000,000	3,440,000,000	28 cts.	\$970,000,000 gold."
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**Altgeld Replies to Schurz and Cochran.—Continued.**

market prices show that during those sixty years there was a variance of only seven tenths of one point, or just about the cost of exchange.

"The same table shows that from 1852 to 1873 the total gold production of the world was \$2,516,575,000, while the total silver production was only \$989,225,000; that is, there was two and a half times as much gold produced as silver, yet the market ratio remained unchanged during these twenty-one years just as it had during the period of sixty years when there was twice as much silver as gold produced. Again, the same tables show that from 1873 to 1892, inclusive, the total gold production of the world was \$2,176,505,000, while the total silver production was \$2,347,087,000—that is, the production of gold was nearly equal to that of silver.

"During the first two periods silver was a money metal. During the last period it was not. Inasmuch as silver did not fall in value, as measured in gold, during the sixty years in which there was twice as much silver produced as there was gold, it is clear that had silver not been demonetized it would not have fallen when the gold production was nearly equal to that of silver after 1873.

"Again, silver has not fallen in comparison with other property. By taking the average price of all commodities known to the market, it is found that a pound of silver will buy as great an amount of commodities as ever. Silver occupies the same relation to the products of the earth and to labor to-day that it did before. It is gold that has gone up. The law, by striking down the competition, has given gold a monopoly. It protects gold against competition. Practically, the gold dollar is a 200-cent dollar. Nominally, it still has only 100 cents in it, but it takes 200 cents' worth of commodities to get one, when measured by bimetallic prices.

"Consequently, we find, first, that there has been no increase in the production of silver when compared with the increase in the production of gold, and, secondly, we find that silver has not fallen when compared with property and the products of labor; therefore the entire fabric of Mr. Schurz's argument must fall to the ground."

**Bismarck on Silver.**

GOVERNOR CULBERSON, of Texas, wrote to Prince Bismarck of Germany to secure his views on the silver question, particularly his opinion of the effect of the immediate adoption of bimetalism by the United States, and has received the following reply:

"FRIEDRICHSMUTH, August 24, 1896.

"HONORED SIR: Your esteemed favor of July 1 has been duly received. I have always had a predilection for bimetalism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about among the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism.

"Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence, should the people of the United States [literally North America] find it compatible with their interests to take independent action [literally, "einen selbstständigen Schritt"—*Editor LITERARY DIGEST*] in the direction of bimetalism, I can not help but believe that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement and the coming into this league of every European nation.

"Assuring you of my highest respect, I remain, your most obedient servant,  
BISMARCK."

**Bryan Quotes Tilden on "the Money Power."**

MR. BRYAN took occasion to defend himself against the cry of "anarchist" in his speech in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 23, quoting Samuel J. Tilden's utterances to support his position. Mr. Bryan said:

"Now, our opponents say that we are opposed to the enforcement of law. I deny it. I stand as a candidate of three parties. I do not speak of myself as an individual, because the individual is lost in the campaign in the representative character of the candidate. But, my friends, I want to say to you that the fear that is expressed is not a fear that if elected I will not enforce the law. I have said before, I say again that if by the suffrages of my countrymen I am placed in that position which is the highest position within the gift of the people of the world, every law shall be enforced against the great, as well as against the small. It is not a fear of lawlessness, my friends. Think of men who have transgressed the law being afraid that there will be a lax enforcement of the law! Think of men who have considered themselves greater than the Government, who are afraid that the Government

**Resolutions of the Bankers' Association.**

THE executive council of the American Bankers' Association adopted and presented the following declaration of principles of the association, at the convention in St. Louis, September 22:

"The American Bankers' Association, in its twenty-second annual convention assembled, and representing every section of the Republic, hereby declares that in its opinion the existing commercial depression is immediately due to the attacks which threaten to overthrow the present gold standard of value, and that we further believe our full measure of national prosperity will not be gained until the whole world understands that the dollar of the United States is 100-cents' worth of gold and that the nation intends to keep it at that value.

"We believe that an opportunity is presented by the issue of this political campaign to give a lasting definition of the dollar as a money unit, to permanently settle the foundation of an overturn of values, and far-reaching ruin and distress, which a descent to a silver basis would involve.

"We warn our countrymen against the rash proposition that this nation should single-handed attempt to legislate silver to a parity with gold at a fictitious ratio.

"We declare that the free coinage of silver means monometalism, with gold at a premium, all other forms of our currency at a discount, and the value of the dollar an uncertain quantity, depending each day upon the gold price of silver bullion, with corresponding fluctuations in the value of all kinds of property.

"We believe that before the mints could begin to coin silver every dollar of gold would disappear from circulation, thus violently contracting our currency, and that the value of the remaining dollars would be the bullion value of the silver in them measured by the gold standard of the chief money-markets of the world.

"We denounce as utterly false the claim that the gold standard is a device of bankers, creditors, and financiers. They have no such power in human affairs, and never had. The gold standard is an edict of commerce translated into law. It was dictated by those who conduct the commerce of the world rather than those who handle the money of the world. It is rooted in a preference lodged in the human breast. Test of the weight of the two metals in quantities of equal value shows how and why traders decided in favor of the money which they could carry with the least burden and use wherever they might go to the best advantage. Gold commands all values because it is the most stable in value. It was not legislated into the world's finance until commerce selected it as a gage, and it will not be legislated out of use if laws are changed. We assert that mere 'money-changers' have always found more profit in a fluctuating than in a stable currency, and that one source of revenue which those who thus handle money always had when the money was not stable has been closed up in this country by the influence of the gold standard, and that what they have lost by such revenue has been gained by producers and merchants. But bankers are not mere money-changers; they are trusted custodians of the money of the world.

"As bankers we are debtors to the extent of our deposits. We have received these deposits in money as good as gold. We desire to return them in money of equal value. It will be impossible for banks, life-insurance companies, mutual benefit orders, building and loan associations to return to their creditors money equal to that which they have received if our currency is depreciated to the bullion value of the silver dollar. We have no interest in the metal composing our national standard of value which is not shared by every man who owes a dollar or has a dollar due to him. We desire to have debts due us paid in as good money as we have loaned. We desire to pay our debts in the same way. The banking business is not vitally dependent upon any specific standard or upon any particular kind of currency. It adapts itself to all conditions, but conscious of the needs of our customers, we earnestly desire to see our country purged of the monetary delusions which drive money out of the channels of business. A dollar of fixed value in the world's commerce has the power to make markets, sharpen trade, invite capital, develop resources, and extend our national power and influence. A doubtful or depreciated dollar will blight every man's prospects and prove a curse. As bankers we want the dollar which will do our country the most good, and commend to all our countrymen the opportunity they now have and which will decide upon the future value of their dollar, and to remove from our land the menace which has destroyed more values and caused more suffering than war or pestilence."

**McKinley to Wool-Growers.**

MR. MCKINLEY addressed a visiting delegation of wool-growers from Seneca County, Ohio, on September 25, in a characteristic campaign speech on tariff and sound money, from which we quote:

"I recall an utterance by the Hon. William M. Springer, spoken

**Bryan Quotes Tilden on the Money Power.—Continued.**

will not be great enough! I know why these men are afraid to have the Chicago ticket elected. It is because these great trusts, these great corporations, these great combinations, this aggregated wealth is enjoying unjust privileges, and they don't want those privileges withdrawn. They don't want me elected, because they know that the attorney-general whom I will appoint will not be the attorney of a trust. They know that the attorney-general whom I will appoint, if elected, will not stand there to defend the great corporations, when he ought to enforce the laws against them. They remind me of the man in court, the prisoner, who seemed uneasy, and the judge assured him that he need not worry, that he would get justice in that court, and he says: 'Great heavens, Judge, that is what I am afraid of!'

"They say that we are trying to destroy our institutions. Let me read you the language of one whose name I shall give later:

"Assiduous efforts are making to terrify the public mind with apprehension of social disaster, to represent the great measure of wealth which is now presented to you as disorganizing and to stigmatize its supporters. We who now address you have been the peculiar object of these imputations. We pause, therefore, for a moment to repel them. We entertain no sentiments adverse to social order. We seek not to destroy, but to preserve in their purity the institutions of our country."

"Whose language is that? It is the language of Samuel J. Tilden, used in an address to farmers, mechanics, and workmen, delivered on February 6, 1838. They accused reformers then of being disturbers of the peace, and he asserted then, as we assert now, that we have not come to destroy, we have come to save our Government, which we love in our hearts. They had just such a contest back there as we have now."

"Let me read again from that same speech of Tilden: 'A powerful moneyed corporation engaged in a death-struggle with the Government to which it owes its existence, assailed the purity of our press'—they haven't forgotten how to do it now—the fidelity of our representatives and the freedom of our election, and, by its control over the currency, spread far and wide dismay, misery, and ruin, in order to destroy the renewal of its powers and privileges which it then enjoyed, from the fears and necessities of the community.'

"The patriotic firmness of a virtuous people prevailed in the struggle, but the signs of the times admonish us that we are about to enter the same struggle. A combination is again in the field, to control elections, to change the Government, and to reestablish the supremacy of a great corporation over the currency and business of the country. My friends, if he had lived to-day he could not have described the opposition of the free coinage of silver in more accurate terms than he described the position of the moneyed interests of that day. He said that by their control over the currency they spread far and wide dismay, misery, and ruin in order to extort a renewal of the powers and privileges which it then enjoyed from the fears and necessities of the community. That same money power exists to-day, and it is doing its same work to-day that it did then, and business men are terrified and men who owe money are threatened with bankruptcy unless they sell their citizenship. If a banker dares have an opinion of his own he is menaced with ruin. Back of the New York banks, which terrorize and intimidate their country correspondents, stand the great London banks with padlocks on the consciences of New York banks. Your banker comes to you and tells you what you must do, and his banker goes to him and tells him what he must do, and you can trace it all back to the great money center in England, and from that money center those who would corner the money of the world reach out and lay a paralyzing hand upon all the industry of the world, if people dare to rise up and have opinions of their own. Tilden said that the patriotic firmness of a virtuous people prevailed in that struggle. I believe that the patriotism and firmness of a patriotic people will prevail in this struggle. To think otherwise would be to despair of a government like this. My friends, we can not have a free government unless the people are free to act. If the people have to obtain consent from a few people before they can act, then their action will be the same as the few people, and we will have a democracy merely in form; we will have a plutarchy in effect, which is the worst form of government ever seen among men. I read these extracts to you, my friends, to show you that in this day we are assailed by the same people who assailed those who were striving to make government better. . . . Let me read another extract from Mr. Tilden:

"Banding together the rich by the strong ligament of mutual interest, arraying them in an organized class which acts in phalanxes in all the ramifications of society, bind to it political power, and it has established an aristocracy more potent, more permanent, and more oppressive than any that has ever existed. Such is the dynasty of privileged wealth which at this moment is practically the ruling power in nearly every civilized nation."

"Those are the words of Samuel J. Tilden. I repeat them to-day, my friends, that this government by the few, this government by associated wealth, this government by corporations, is the most tyrannical government that any people ever suffered under. When you know that I am opposed to government by the few, when you know that I am opposed to a government by corporations, when you know that I am opposed to a government by the great aggregations of wealth, you will understand why they call me an anarchist."

**McKinley to Wool-Growers.—Continued.**

in the House of Representatives April 4, 1892, when he was advocating free wool. There may be some wool-growers in this audience. This is what he said:

"Pass this bill, and thousands of feet heretofore bare and thousands of limbs heretofore naked or covered with rags will be clothed in suitable garments, and the condition of all the people will be improved. It will give employment to 50,000 more operatives in woolen mills. It will increase the demand for wool, and prices will increase. With increased demand for labor, wages will increase. Those who favor its passage may be assured that they have done something to promote the general well; something to scatter plenty o'er this smiling land."

"Well, the free wool bill was passed. Have any of you realized the promises then made? Wool was made free, and every man in this country knows how poorly the performances have tallied with the promises then made. Instead of adding 50,000 laborers to the pay-rolls of the woolen mills, it has taken off more than that number. The price of wool has fallen, and with what effect upon the manufacturer I will show hereafter. The wools of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, New York, New England, Connecticut, and Missouri, twenty-four varieties, washed and unwashed—the average price in April, 1890, was 30.3 cents per pound. In April, 1896, 17.4 cents per pound, or a decline of more than 42 per cent. The wool of Texas, California, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Mexico, Georgia, and the South, twenty-six varieties, scoured—the price in April, 1890, was 49.1 cents per pound; in April, 1896, 27.4 cents per pound, a decline of 44.2 per cent. Other wools, ten varieties, scoured—in April, 1890, 45.9 cents per pound, in 1896, 28.5 cents per pound, a decline of 38 per cent. So great a decline can not be found in any other commodity. Ohio wool has dropped from 29 cents in 1892 to 18 cents per pound in 1896. This will give you some idea of what free wool has done for the wool-producers in the United States."

"How has it affected the manufacturer? It is well known that there is but one customer for the wool-grower of the United States, and that that customer is the manufacturer of the United States. The American wool-grower has no foreign market to-day. He can not compete in any other market with the wools grown on cheap lands and by cheaper labor of other countries. This is his market, and when it is taken from him it entails loss and ruin to him. In the first year of free wools, 120,000,000 pounds of clothing wools came to our ports, an increase of over 300 per cent. as compared with the largest importations received when a duty was imposed; and the total imports of all classes reached 250,000,000 pounds, while 175,000,000 pounds was the largest importation ever made under dutiable wools. Have these free imports of wool benefited the manufacturer? The two years in which the manufacturers have enjoyed free wool have been the most disastrous in the history of American wool manufactories, greater than the disaster which followed the close of the war in 1812 or the panic of 1853 and 1857. It is a well-known fact that since free wool it has not been possible to make woolen goods in the United States with any confidence that they would sell in the market for what it cost to make them. . . . In 1895 it is estimated that nearly one half of the wools which entered into consumption were of foreign make. . . .

"My fellow citizens, you want to study that word 'free' when applied to goods or money. It is delusive. Many of the factories are entirely closed; others running half or short time, and it is estimated that not one half of those who were employed in 1892 find employment now. Until the fall of 1892, men were constantly employed, and at higher rates of wages than they had ever before enjoyed. The manufacturer was looking for workmen; now the workmen are looking for work. Then the manufacturer was hunting the employee; now the employee is hunting work. It is stated that there is enough wool machinery in the United States to give employment to 250,000 men and women, and their wages down to 1892 amounted to \$80,000,000 annually. Forty million dollars has been taken away from the homes of labor. Contemplating these figures and this condition, what do you think of Mr. Springer's prediction? Every word of his prophecy has proved false, every promise has been broken. If this is 'scattering plenty o'er a smiling land,' we pray God to spare us any more of it."

"Those who promised plenty and prosperity under free trade are now assuring us that they can only be secured through free silver. How will free silver stop the importation of foreign wool? How can free silver check the appalling importation of woolen goods from the Old World? How can free silver preserve the home market to the wool-producer and the woolen manufacturer?"

"My fellow citizens, it is as delusive as free trade. It will only further cripple every interest in the United States. How can free silver increase the demand for American labor and American products? Answer me that. Remember, my fellow citizens, that money does not make business. It never did, and never will. Business makes money. Poor money never helped legitimate business in the history of mankind. It has always hurt it. It is destructive to every interest but that of the speculator."

"What is true of wool is true of other industries. All have been suffering. If not to the same extent, it is because the blow on industries was not so severe. We want in this country a sound Government, a sound tariff, and sound money."





JOHN BULL'S LITTLE GAME.  
It has been going on fifty years too long, but it will be stopped March 3, 1897.  
—The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.



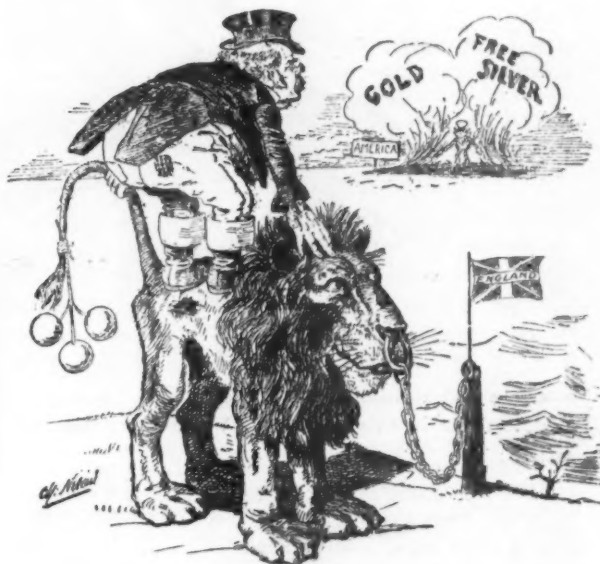
IT DON'T SEEM LIKE THE SAME OLD SMILE.  
—The Evening Telegram, New York.



"HONEST MONEY."—The Journal, New York.



ADMINISTERING THE OATH.  
—The News, New York.



ENGLAND IS TAKING A LIVELY INTEREST IN OUR CAMPAIGN.  
(Cablegram)  
—The Post, Cincinnati.



HANNA: "Mac, they said we'd get 30,000 in Maine!"  
—The Post, Cincinnati.



G. O. P.: "Gee whiz! Here comes another."  
—The Republican, Denver.

## LETTERS AND ART.

## REINHART THE ILLUSTRATOR.

BY the death of Charles Stanley Reinhart, which occurred in New York during this month, America lost one of her ablest representatives in the world of art, and especially of illustration. The following interesting notice of the deceased artist, his methods, predecessors, and contemporaries is taken from *The Collector* for September 15. The writer, Mr. Alfred Trumble, describes Reinhart as "the founder and pioneer of the modern style" of illustrating. This will be contested probably by English artists, who claim that the modern style of designing for book and magazine illustration was invented and practised by William Small in the London *Graphic* and *The Cornhill Magazine* before Reinhart appeared. Nor will it be admitted, we presume, that Reinhart invented or had a monopoly of drawing on the



CHARLES STANLEY REINHART.

wood in pen-and-ink. Charles Keene and others, it is said, not seldom drew in this manner. We quote from Mr. Trumble's article:

"His [Reinhart's] history, as he told it to me years ago, was typically American. He was born in Pittsburg, Pa., and was at first a clerk on a local branch railroad. When the Civil War broke out he was detailed to assist in the operation of one of the military railroads in Virginia. Toward the end of the war he returned to Pittsburg and resumed clerical work. He had taught himself to draw, and was a clever hand at the pencil even as a boy. The dream of his ambition was to become a painter, and in 1867, when he was twenty-three years of age, he commenced to realize it. On his accumulated savings he went to Europe to study art. He worked a little in Paris, but most of the time in Munich. When his money ran out he returned to America, and made an engagement with the Harpers as principal designer for their publications. It was at this time that I met him. He was an excellent painter, as was evidenced by the fine studies and subjects in oil which he showed me. His purpose, as he told me on a winter evening walk up Broadway, during which he went over the story of his life, was to save some more money and go back to Europe to perfect himself in his art, and he talked with amiable frankness of his intentions. He was a man some years older than I, but, like me, was a solitary man in New York, which perhaps made him friendly to one similarly situated.

"At that time designing on wood was a special profession. Most of the drawings were made directly on the boxwood block, the use of photography on wood being limited, because the process was imperfect. The now familiar direct processes of reproducing drawings by photography were unknown. There were a few painters who drew on wood to keep the pot boiling, but the de-

signers in general were designers especially. At their head was Felix O. C. Darley, a Philadelphian, and a master. He is dead this dozen years or more. Of the others of any note, I think only two survive—John La Farge and Elihu Vedder, the former still a resident of this city, and the latter settled in Rome. Both are famous painters. Edwin A. Abbey, who is now also a famous painter and a member of the Royal Academy in London, was then a little boy, learning to draw on wood in a Philadelphia engraver's office. The war had produced a crop of able designers for the illustrated newspapers, few of whom survive. Sol Eytinge is, I believe, still living, and I think George White still runs his studio in John Street. Frank H. Schell is yet the occupant of his rooms in the Moffat Building, at Broadway and Worth Street. The brothers William and A. R. Waud, John W. Ehninger, and a host of others, are dead. So, too, I think, is Edwin Forbes. Tom Nast is yet above the turf, but John McLennan, the most original caricaturist this country ever produced, was worms' meat before Reinhart dawned on New York and revolutionized drawing on wood. He created a style. Abbey, who is a greater artist, only followed him and refined upon his methods. To Reinhart belongs the glory, or, to speak more modestly, the credit of having showed the way. Nowadays, a designer does not touch the boxwood block at all. He makes a drawing of paper, or paints a picture in water-colors or oils. If it is to be engraved on wood, it is photographed upon the block and passes so to the engraver. The common process, however, is to do the whole thing by photographing the drawing on a metal surface and biting it in with acid. The results are never as satisfactory as first-class wood-engraving, but they are more rapid and cheaper. When Reinhart began, one of his methods of working was to draw on the block with pen-and-ink, the design being afterward cut by the engraver. The illustrator of to-day makes his pen-and-ink drawings on paper, and the photo-engraving company does the transferring directly to type-metal. Thus, commencing in the now obsolete school of designing, Reinhart kept pace with the advance of the time until his last work was in the most modern manner.

"In spite of his great talent and ability, C. S. Reinhart never actually realized his ambition to be recognized as a painter. He was a regular exhibitor in the picture shows of Paris, London, and this country, and was a member of the National Academy and other artistic bodies; but it was as a designer that his success was made, his fortune accumulated, and his chief time occupied. The painter in his case had to take second place to the draftsman. With his successor and rival, Abbey, exactly the reverse is the case; yet, while Reinhart commenced as a painter and became a designer, Abbey began as a designer and only took to painting after years of work in black-and-white."

## WHICH WAS THE PIONEER?

WE published September 12 a portion of an interview with Max Nordau, reported by Garrett P. Serviss, in which the following words were used:

"Bret Harte discovered the California of fiction. He was the first discoverer. The other story-tellers of to-day have simply followed him. That fact can be established by facts and dates."

This claim which Nordau makes for Bret Harte is probably in accord with the popular understanding; but there are some interesting facts that are not popularly known that contradict the claim. They appear in the following communication to *THE LITERARY DIGEST* and may be easily verified. The writer refers to Nordau as a "bumptious critic," and says that the claim made for Bret Harte is simply an "outworn blunder of the paragraphers." He proceeds as follows to give "facts and dates:"

"In 1856, Dr. John W. Palmer, who had been the first appointed city-physician of San Francisco in 1849, contributed to *Putnam's Monthly* (edited by George William Curtis and Charles A. Dana) the first of a series of romantic and characteristic stories of life among the adventurers, miners, and gamblers, of California in 1849. These stories were continued through 1857, and were entitled 'The Fate of the Farleighs,' 'The Old Adobe,' 'Mr. Karl Joseph Krafft of the Old Californians,' 'The Green



Cloth,' 'Pintal,' etc. This was 'the first breaking of the virgin soil of California in the field of American literature,' as commonly ascribed to Bret Harte by the exploiters of literary history in newspapers. These stories, together with Dr. Palmer's romantic sketches of life in India from *The Atlantic Monthly*, were published in 1859 in a volume entitled 'The New and the Old, or California and India in Romantic Aspects.'

"While Dr. Palmer's stories and sketches were appearing in *Putnam's Monthly*, Bret Harte, a lad of seventeen, made his first appearance in California. When Dr. Palmer's 'The New and the Old,' including the California stories, was published in 1859, Bret Harte was in his twentieth year and had not yet been 'discovered.' Allibone's 'Dictionary of British and American Authors,' which appeared that year, does not contain his name. His first story, 'The Luck of Roaring Camp,' appeared in *The Overland Monthly* in 1868. 'The Heathen Chinnee' first amused and delighted us in 1870. And when 'The Luck of Roaring Camp and Other Sketches' came from the press in book-form in 1871, *The Evening Post* of New York exposed the fallacy of hailing Harte as the pioneer in this characteristic American literature, and pointed to Dr. Palmer's sketches and stories in *Putnam's Monthly* ten years earlier.

"On the appearance of 'The New and the Old,' James Russell Lowell, in *The Atlantic Monthly*, for September, 1859, said: 'The truth of the accessories, and the skill with which they are grouped, bring the California of 1849 before us with unmatched vividness.' And Edmund Quincy wrote to the *Springfield Republican*: 'These stories, half weird, half wild, yet all pervaded with the low, sad music of humanity, have a charm entirely their own, not less marked because chiefly a record of facts.'

"The fine wine of Bret Harte's art needs no Nordau bush.

"But which was the pioneer?"

#### MRS. BROWNING'S ETHICAL IMPULSE.

UP to the middle, or nearly the middle, of the present century, the productions of English poetesses were noticeably devoid of sustained creative vigor and incisive thought. The subjects of which they delighted to sing were the ordinary emotions of daily life rather than the imaginatively daring or passionately eventful. Such is the reflection with which Thomas Bradfield begins an article in *The Westminster Review*. Mrs. Browning was, however, he thinks, a singer of another type, "sweet as the spring—as ocean deep," to quote the words of Wordsworth. Mr. Bradfield regards the ethical impulse as an essential of her poetry, and his article is devoted to the elucidation of this view. He says:

"Before the grave had, in 1835, closed over Felicia Hemans, at the comparatively early age of forty-one, the poetess who was to take rank among the most vigorous and original singers of the new generation had already given to the world several instances of her striking and versatile powers. In her first volume, published 1826, Elizabeth Barrett not only evinced very early instances of her rare gift, but struck the keynote of the position to be hers subsequently as a poetical teacher. In the preface to this volume she affirms that 'ethical poetry is the highest of all poetry, as the highest of all objects is moral truth.'

"The assertion here broadly stated would require some qualification to accept in connection with the imaginative work of the singers of the world, and will admit of definite application only after distinguishing the aims of art and of ethics. Later, in the preface to a collected edition of her poems, published 1844, Miss Barrett speaks of her work as a poetess as an effort to give the completest expression to her own being. The thread which connects two passages which at first may appear distinct is to be sought in the mental conception of the writer, who believed herself charged with a special message from 'the Infinite,' to discover which she had only to survey the workings of her own vivid consciousness. This is one reason why we must regard her ethical impulse as an essential of her poetry."

The writer then proceeds to illustrate, by citations from various poems, the way in which her spiritual conviction merged into moral enthusiasm, how moral enthusiasm developed into social

philanthropy and then into political aspiration and sympathy, until in "Aurora Leigh" we find all these phases displayed together in an imaginary union brought about between the ideal and the real. He begins with her "Drama of Exile" and "The Seraphim," which he refers to an immature spiritual state, "when the spirit is experiencing its first thrill of ecstasy at the realization of divine communion." Reference is then made to her smaller religious pieces, the result "of those hours of wakefulness which belong to the long watches of the night-time of pain and tribulation of which early she had so much experience."

In her ballad-poems the ethical impulse is to be discerned more in the general treatment than in particular passages. In her didactic verse, such as "The Runaway Slave at Pilgrim's Point," "The Cry of the Children," "Human Life's Mystery," "The Soul's Traveling," "A Rhapsody of Life's Progress," "The Cry of the Human," and "Confessions," we find the expression of her moral earnestness distinctly prominent. We quote again from Mr. Bradfield at this point:

"But for largeness of insight, breadth of vision, distinct and unforgettable impressiveness both of thought and language, Mrs. Browning, perhaps, reaches her most consummate expression in 'The Cry of the Human':

"The tempest stretches from the steep  
The shadow of its coming;  
The beasts grow tame, and near us creep  
As help were in the human:  
Yet, while the cloud-wheels roll and grind,  
We spirits tremble under!  
The hills have echoes, but we find  
No answer for the thunder.  
Be pitiful, O God!"

"The fine discernment and keen impatience of the baffling evils of life here generally evinced receives new power and direction when particularly applied, as in that justly admired poem, 'The Cry of the Children,' which throughout thrills with instinctive sympathy, and is passionate with indignation at man's indifference and neglect toward the suffering and helpless."

Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets" are referred to as "hymns of praise at the realization of a new and thrilling sense"—"the consummation of a heart's truest, deepest feeling, in unison with a gifted and reciprocal spirit that can understand, sympathize with and divine her sweetest, lowliest, as well as her intensest aspirations." Mr. Bradfield then passes on to "Aurora Leigh":

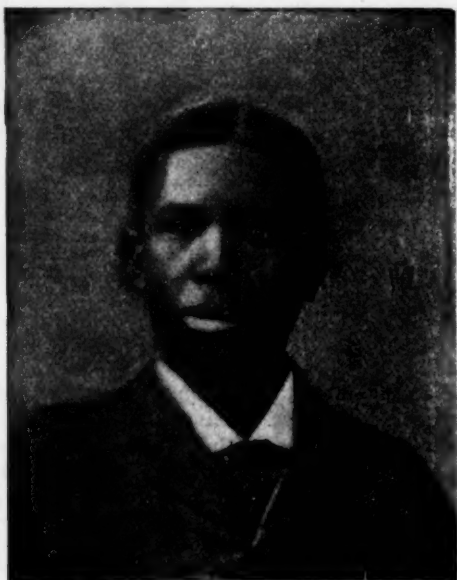
"It is because her genius has shone into its subject, not with the calm, sustained radiance of sunlight, but with the sudden, fitful, dazzling splendor of storm-lightning that a sense of bewilderment seizes on the mind, as it is hurried through the varied scenes and experiences of the poem, and endeavors to harmonize the different impressions left upon it, in the hope of thus discerning the social, esthetical, political, and religious ideals which the authoress is struggling to present to us. At times she appears content to spin filaments of beautiful but nebulous pictures as if for the mere delight of her readers; at other times she is stirred to the very depths of her nature at some profoundly pitiable or revolting circumstance, and presents us with a picture that in intensity and vivid realistic grimness of detail belongs to the art of Holbein or Hogarth. 'Aurora Leigh' is unique in its overflowing vigor and variety of picturesque descriptions, in its burning, outspoken sympathy with whatever conduces to social reforms, individual or national; in its daring unconventionality of treatment of honored, in some instances even sacred, subjects; in its abandonment of the atmosphere and surroundings of romantic or idyllic interest; its preference, almost obtrusively displayed, for the out-of-the-way and unpleasant in incident and description. The poem reads throughout as the sudden, excited outpouring of a large-hearted, grandly-gifted, but over-sensitive nature, whose wealth of images, seething at white heat in the brain, overflows before her spirit is calm enough, or sufficiently on the alert to allow of them being shaped into restrained vigor or loveliness.

"But this effect of some of the parts is not the abiding impression of the whole, of which a fuller appreciation is attained when we divine the informing idea at the heart of the poem. The chief aim of 'Aurora Leigh' is to establish a harmony between the thoughts and aspirations of the poet and the practical exertions of the worker in the world's highways—in other words, it is a daring and masterly attempt to bridge the gulf between the ideal and the real, and to unite the followers of each in unwearied enthusiastic endeavor for the welfare of humanity."

## HOWELLS DISCOVERS A NEGRO POET.

MR. PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR has been until recently an elevator-boy in Dayton, Ohio. While engaged in the ups and downs of life in that capacity he has cultivated his poetical talents so successfully that his verse has found frequent admission into leading magazines. At last a little collection of these verses reached William Dean Howells, and Mr. Dunbar's star at once became ascendant. He is said to be a full-blooded negro, the son of slave-parents, and his best work is in the dialect of his race. A volume of his poems is soon to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., and in an introduction to it Mr. Howells writes as follows:

"What struck me in reading Mr. Dunbar's poetry was what had already struck his friends in Ohio and Indiana, in Kentucky and Illinois. They had felt as I felt, that however gifted his race



PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

(By courtesy of *The Bookman*, New York).

had proven itself in music, in oratory, in several other arts, here was the first instance of an American negro who had evinced innate literature. In my criticism of his book I had alleged Dumas in France, and had forgotten to allege the far greater Pushkin in Russia; but these were both mulattoes, who might have been supposed to derive their qualities from white blood vastly more artistic than ours, and who were the creatures of an environment more favorable to their literary development. So far as I could remember, Paul Dunbar was the only man of pure African blood and American civilization to feel the negro life esthetically and express it lyrically. It seemed to me that this had come to its most modern consciousness in him, and that his brilliant and unique achievement was to have studied the American negro objectively, and to have represented him as he found him to be, with humor, with sympathy, and yet with what the reader must instinctively feel to be entire truthfulness. I said that a race which had come to this effect in any member of it had attained civilization in him, and I permitted myself the imaginative prophecy that the hostilities and the prejudices which had so long constrained his race were destined to vanish in the arts; that these were to be the final proof that God had made of one blood all nations of men. I thought his merits positive and not comparative; and I held that if his black poems had been written by a white man I should not have found them less admirable. I accepted them as an evidence of the essential unity of the human race, which does not think or feel black in one and white in another, but humanly in all."

*The Bookman* says of Mr. Dunbar:

"It is safe to assert that accepted as an Anglo-Saxon poet, he would have received little or no consideration in a hurried weighing of the mass of contemporary verse.

"But Mr. Dunbar, as his pleasing, manly, and not unrefined face shows, is a poet of the African race; and this novel and sug-

gestive fact at once placed his work upon a peculiar footing of interest, of study, and of appreciative welcome. So regarded, it is a most remarkable and hopeful production."

We reproduce here one of Mr. Dunbar's dialect poems entitled

## WHEN DE CO'N PONE'S HOT.

Dey is times in life when Nature  
Seems to slip a cog an' go  
Jes' a-rattlin' down creation,  
Lak an ocean's overflow;  
When de worl' jes' stahts a-spinnin'  
Lak a picaninny's top,  
An' you' cup o' joy is brimmin'  
'Twel it seems about to slop,  
An' you feel jes' lak a racah  
Dat is trainin' fu' to trot—  
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'  
An' de co'n pone's hot.

When you set down at de table,  
Kin' o' weary lak an' sad,  
An' you'se jes' a little tiahed,  
An' purhaps a little mad—  
How yo' gloom tu'ns into gladness,  
How yo' joy drives out de doubt  
When de oven do' is opened  
An' de smell comes po'in' out;  
Why, de 'lectric light o' Heaven  
Seems to settle on de spot,  
When yo' mammy ses de blessin'  
An' de co'n pone's hot.

When de cabbage pot is steamin'  
An' de bacon good an' fat,  
When de chittlin' is a-sputter'n'  
So's to show yo' whah dey's at;  
Take away yo' sody biscuit,  
Take away yo' cake an' pie,  
Fu' de glory time is comin',  
An' it's 'proachin' very nigh,  
An' yo' want to jump an' hollah,  
Do you know you'd bettah not,  
When you' mammy ses de blessin'  
An' de co'n pone's hot?

I have heerd o' lots o' sermons,  
An' I've heerd o' lots o' prayers;  
An' I've listened to some singin'  
Dat has tuck me up de stairs  
Of de Glory Lan' an' set me  
Jes' below de Mahster's th'one,  
An' have lef' my haht a singin'  
In a happy aftah-tone.  
But dem wu's so sweetly murmured  
Seem to tech de softes' spot,  
When my mammy ses de blessin',  
An' de co'n pone's hot.

## LITERARY WOMEN—NEW AND OLD.

IT is probably a good thing for the writer on "Literary Ladies" in *Temple Bar* that he conceals his name (we assume, perhaps rashly, that the writer is a man), giving not even his initials. Tho he refuses to take the "literary lady" very seriously, she might, if his identity were only revealed, make him feel serious enough before finishing with him. And yet he begins with a tone of sympathy. We quote:

"Why has the literary lady always been so badly treated in literature? Novelists, poets, and essayists, from the times of Swift, Pope, and Addison, have conspired to hold her up to obloquy. Even Chaucer—to go back to remoter time, did not dare to make his 'Lady Prioress' seem too learned; her French was only—

" 'After the school of Stratford atte Bowe  
For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe.'"

"Shakespeare, it is true, somewhat redeemed the character of the Middle Ages in this respect—for has he not given us, among others, the charming Rosalind and Portia? Richardson; too, tried hard to make the literary lady popular. Clarissa's journal testifies to this, as does also the fact that this charmer could, when making a drawing, remember not to draw 'the sun, moon, and stars all in one piece!' But all Clarissa's, and even all Harriet Byron's accomplishments did not change the fashion. Fielding, who did not care in the least whether or not his heroine was learned, as long as she was forgiving, has remained to this day more popular; for the world in general, like Mrs. Malaprop, thought and thinks it 'a shame for a young woman to be a progeny of learning.' Not so long ago, indeed, Dickens and his con-



temporaries ran riot in unpleasant literary females, from Mrs. Jellyby to the 'Mother of the Modern Gracchi;' and Leech's caricatures of about the same period—Leech, the most amiable and daring of draftsmen—show the contemporary state of public opinion regarding a 'blue-stocking.' Surely the unfortunate lady author must have pleaded guilty to other crimes than mere learning to palliate such cruel usage?

"But now is the era of emancipation begun. Nemesis, slow to move, but terrible in her vengeance, has at last overtaken the erring male, and dearly will he be made to pay for his past arrogance. Let him no longer imagine that he is to hold the field against the 'Yellow Asters,' the 'Keynotes of the New Literature.' . . .

"In these days we are nothing if not serious. 'We will not tolerate mediocrity,' as the secretary of a small Scottish lecturing society lately warned the 'bright particular stars' of London literary circles, in writing to demand their services as lecturers. Not only mediocrity, but aimless writing, we will no longer tolerate; yellow backs we despise; every novel must have a deep underlying meaning; every book must be a crusade. If we can not crusade against man, our natural enemy, we must e'en be content with smaller game; but man is our legal and recognized prey. It is curious to note, by the way, that while she despises man, the advanced literary woman should so often imitate his attitudes, cigarettes, and dress; and, in dress, not the Byronic collars and general *déshabille* of the literary aspirant, but the smart young masher's get-up. This, however, also signifies revolt; for in bygone days the L.L. had the reputation of being dowdy. We have only to turn to the pages of Dickens to find her description:

"One of the L.L.'s wore a brown wig of uncommon size. Sticking on the forehead of the other, by invisible means, was a massive cameo, in size and shape like the raspberry tart which is ordinarily sold for a penny, representing on its front the Capitol of Washington."

"The L.L.'s speech was even more astonishing:

"Mind and matter,' said the lady in the wig, 'glide swift into the vortex of immensity. Howls the sublime, and softly sleeps the calm Ideal, in the whispering chambers of imagination. To hear it, sweet it is. But then outlaugh the stern philosopher, and saith to the grotesque, "What ho! arrest for me that agency. Go bring it here!" And so the vision fadeth.'

"The time, indeed, has gone by for this sort of thing. We are now nothing if not realistic. But if literary ladies never reach these flights nowadays, we will not maintain that they never wear cameo brooches or are never dowdy; still less, that they are never capable of having their heads turned. Some time ago we happened to find ourselves in a gathering of literary ladies. About thirty were present, several being of high renown. One man indeed we noticed, but he was alone in his glory—or rather misery; he was evidently alarmed and agitated, and got no further than the door—which indeed he watched darkly, as tho with a furtive desire to escape. The literary lady of greatest repute in the assembly—the newest, most realistic literary lady—sat on a high-backed chair of state in the middle of the room, looking, like Horatio Sparkins, as if she 'thought of nothing earthly.' Every one in turn had the honor of an introduction to her; every one in turn said gravely this or something like it: 'We owe you a debt of gratitude for daring to say what we only think.' It was enough to dazzle the strongest brain. When thirty people had administered their portion of flattery, the celebrity on view looked more sphynx-like than before, and her answers became even more monosyllabic. She might have been the Delphic Sibyl herself.

"The talk all over the room was not less alarming; 'What is your work?' we heard one lady say to another kindly. 'I cultivate the Ego,' replied the female addressed, with promptitude. Fearful of being asked the same question, and not being provided with an equally crushing answer, we fled from the scene of such dissipation.

"Is it a wonder, we thought, that literary ladies' heads get turned? Even a short course of such treatment would lead us, we felt, to imagine that we too were Rulers of the Universe. And to do women authors justice, it is not only they who are conceited, for literary men's heads get turned also. The thing is by no means rare. But the redeeming point in men is generally that they are able occasionally to interest themselves in other things beside their work. They bear their learning more lightly—they are less one-idea'd. Among the minor poets, indeed, there

is not so very much to choose between men and women—which fact is easily accounted for when one reflects that the poetic nature is essentially a sensitive nature, and therefore more or less feminine. As a rule, we should say—whether the woman whose writings you admire be poet or author—do not seek to know her; best leave the 'gem of purest ray serene' unsought and unsolicited. Ideals are, like chemists' colored vases, not meant for too close inspection."

After all, tho, the writer admits that literary women have their uses in this world. He says further on:

"But, after all, there is a great deal to be said for literary ladies.

"To pioneers of any kind, much may be forgiven; and the pioneers of the woman's movement have, notwithstanding their vagaries, distinctly improved the position of their sisters. The Sarah Grands and George Egertons of the day are not without their uses. There is sometimes good to be gained, even from tilting at windmills. 'Yet I know,' wrote the delightful author of 'Phantastes,' 'that good is coming—that good is always coming; the few have at all times the simplicity and the courage to believe it.' What tho the literary woman fix her eyes on vacancy, and seem to be gazing, like Mrs. Jellyby, on nothing nearer than Borrioboola Gha, has she not hastened the close of the period when women were called 'little darlings,' and expected to know nothing, but the recipe for making treacle posset or for trimming a hat? What if she now and then don a masculine shirt and loll about on chairs, has she not now more claim to man's respect than in the days when her only interest in life was supposed to be the bonnet-shop, and when, like Dora, she could not write without making curly tails to her 'g's'?"

## NOTES.

ZOLA says he likes the bicycle for the forgetfulness it confers: "It is all in vain for me to walk and walk; I simply keep on thinking. But on the wheel I go with the wind. I no longer think, and nothing else gives me such absolute repose."

It is proposed to erect in Paris a bust of the dead poet, Paul Verlaine, the money to be raised by an international subscription. *The Chap-Book* is the American representative of the committee, and solicits the aid of the friends of Verlaine and his work.

THE London *Bookman* publishes a list of the sales of new books for the month of August, in England. Corelli's "Cameos" comes in first, taking the country over; but in London the place of honor belongs to Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," of which a cheap edition has been issued.

PROF. J. U. B. HEWITT, of the bureau of American ethnology, has left or is about to leave Washington to make a careful study in Canada of the languages of the Six Nations. He will carry a phonograph and will try to persuade some of the survivors of the Six Nations to talk into it, so that he can study the words and grammar of the Indians at his leisure. He intends to compile an Indian dictionary.

THE festival performances at Baireuth this year were placed under the management of Siegfried Wagner, the son of Richard Wagner. Some criticism has been made of him, and Dr. Hans Richter comes to his defense, saying in the London *Times*: "I have heard Herr Siegfried Wagner conduct, and I have seen him at work as stage manager. In my humble opinion he is a competent and even a remarkable leader, and he is a stage manager of great promise."

OF a \$50,000 piano recently purchased in this country by Mr. Marquand, of New York, the exterior being imported, *The Sun* has this to say: "The case was designed by Alma Tadema, and executed by Poynter. It is a grand piano, with a solid ebony case inlaid with ivory and lapis-lazuli. The cover and the panels have exquisitely painted scenes, representing Greek maidens dancing to the accompaniment of ancient musical instruments. The work is a masterpiece of delicate technique and poetic imagination, and is as valuable artistically as any other design from Alma Tadema's brush."

"I DON'T think, apropos of the death of Sir John Millais," says Anne Morton Lane in the Chicago *Times-Press*, "that it is generally known that the lady who was the model for his exquisitely delicate and ethereal 'Ophelia' became afterward the wife of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the painter-poet. As Miss Elizabeth Siddal she sat for Millais, in whose studio Sir Edward Burne-Jones (then Mr. Burne-Jones) first saw her. Her singular type of beauty entranced the pre-Raphaelite and she became the heroine of several of his most famous pictures. While sitting for Burne-Jones she became acquainted with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, who afterward married her. His love for her was intense, and it was this lovely angel-faced woman whom he has immortalized as the glorious 'Beata Beatrix,' which is now in the National Gallery. Rossetti painted the 'Beata Beatrix' after his wife's death, and the picture is an inspiration, for no model ever sat to him for this, the most famous of all his paintings. Of the beautiful woman and her three artist-admirers but one is left to tell the story of her wonderful perfection of face and form, for Burne-Jones has also made her immortal in the world of art."

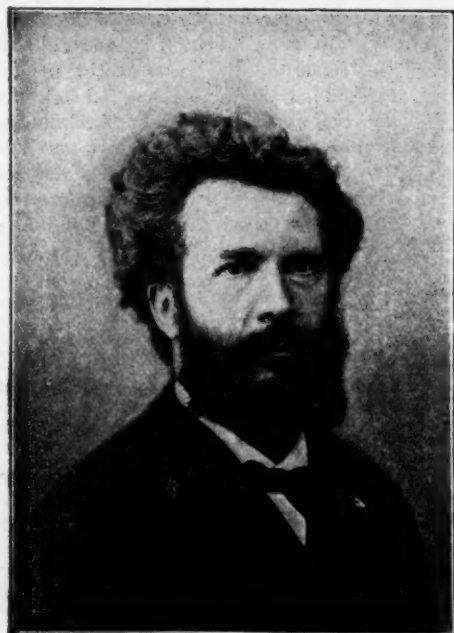
## SCIENCE.

## SCIENCE'S WONDERFUL PHOTOGRAPHIC EYE.

**I**N an article in *The Cosmopolitan*, September, entitled "The Wonderful New Eye of Science," M. Camille Flammarion, the well-known French astronomer, tells us how much the new methods of telescopic photography have added to our knowledge, both actual and possible, of the vast star-depths. This he does by comparing the telescope, with its photographic attachment, to a great eye, whose lens is the telescope and whose retina is the sensitive plate. Says M. Flammarion:

"The photographic eye is really a new eye, whose vision far surpasses that of our perishable eye.

"The human eye is, indeed, an admirable optic apparatus.



CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

... But the lens of the photographic apparatus is really a new eye, which supplements ours, and which, more wonderful still, surpasses it.

"This giant eye is endowed with four considerable advantages over ours; it sees more quickly, farther, longer, and, wonderful faculty, it receives and retains the impress of what it sees.

"It sees more quickly. In the half-thousandth of a second, it photographs the sun, its spots, its vortexes, its fires, its flaming mountains, on an imperishable document.

"It sees farther: Directed toward any point of the heavens on the darkest night it discerns stars in the depths of infinite space—worlds, universes, creations, that our eye could never see by the aid of any telescope.

"It sees longer: That which we can not succeed in seeing in a few seconds of observation we shall never see. The photographic eye has but to look long enough in order to see; at the end of half an hour it distinguishes what was before invisible to it; at the end of an hour it will see better still, and the longer it remains directed toward the unknown object the better and more distinctly it will see it—and this without fatigue.

"And it retains on the retinal plate all that it has seen. . . . In the normal condition of things, our eyes do not retain images. Besides there would be too many of them. The giant eye of which we have spoken retains all that it has seen. All that is required is to change the retina."

But, says M. Flammarion, the most amazing faculty of this new eye is that it can not only see better and more quickly, but it can penetrate to depths in which the ordinary eye could never, by any process, see anything at all. He says:

"Let us place our eye, for example, at the ocular of one of those telescopes whose object-glass measures 30 cm.; these are the best instruments for practical use employed in observatories at the present day.

"Through this telescope, 30 cm. in diameter and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  meters in length, we shall discover stars down to the fourteenth magnitude; that is to say, about forty millions of stars of all kinds.

"Now, let us substitute for our eye the photographic retina. Instantly, the most brilliant stars will strike the plate and impress

their images upon it. Five-thousandths of a second are sufficient for a star of the first magnitude; one-hundredth of a second for stars of the second magnitude; three-hundredths of a second for those of the third, and so on in succession, following the proportion laid down above.

"In less than a second the photographic eye has seen all that we can see with the naked eye. But this is comparatively nothing. The telescopic stars visible through the instrument will also strike the plate and imprint their images upon it.

"Never before in the history of humanity have we been able to penetrate so deeply into the abysses of immensity. With the new improvements photography takes distinctly the image of each star whatever its distance from us, and fixes it on a document which may be studied at leisure. Who can tell but that one day, in the photographic views of Venus or Mars, a new method of analysis may enable us to discover their inhabitants!"

## FEAR AMONG CHILDREN.

**A**N interesting examination into this subject has been made by Prof. Alfred Binet, who has published his results in the *Année Psychologique*. His title, "*La Peur chez les Enfants*," shows that he deals with what may be called chronic fear, mere fright being denoted in French by a different word (*crainte*). The basis of his study was a series of questions, which he circulated widely among parents and teachers. The results may be seen from the following extracts from a review contributed to *The American Naturalist* by Prof. H. C. Warren, of Princeton. Says Professor Warren:

"On examination of the reports, M. Binet classes the causes of fear as follows: 1. Night, darkness, solitude—the sense of mystery in things—in short, what might be termed in English the quality of *phantomhood*. 2. Loud noises, such as thunder or the report of a gun. 3. Objects which excite repugnance or disgust: small creatures, such as rats or spiders; the sight of blood or a corpse. 4. A danger, real but not hitherto experienced by the child, whose likelihood is greatly exaggerated and which preys upon his mind; thus a child may be afraid of meeting a beggar or a drunken man, of being bitten by a dog, etc. Such a feeling is generally traceable to some story, true or false, which the child has heard. 5. The memory of a severe accident or narrow escape leads to a chronic fear of its recurrence."

Professor Warren thinks that the analysis may be even carried a step further, since in 2 and 5 the distinctive element is sudden nervous shock; in 3 and 4, the influence of imagination. He goes on:

"A point in the investigation most difficult to ascertain was the proportion of children susceptible to fear. . . . The most reliable data seemed to indicate a general average of about ten per cent.; but the proportion appeared to be at least three times greater among girls than among boys. The question of temperament was investigated, but here too the answers varied considerably, and most diverse traits were included in the different lists; the only generalization that seemed warranted was the preponderance of fear among the gentle and timid—which is, after all, not a point of startling novelty. On the intellectual side, where teachers are in a position to give trustworthy judgments, the figures indicate a slight excess of fear among the brighter, and a lower proportion among the more stupid than among the mediocre. Professor Binet argues, however, that this is not due to a direct connection, but that the tendency to fear is increased by a vivid imagination, which is generally associated with greater intellectual capacity. On the other hand, there is a close connection between fear and the state of the health; and a nervous condition, whether due to a shock or otherwise, is fruitful soil for fear in children as in adults. But a further element must be reckoned with here, in the case of the child: for, as he grows conscious of his failing, he loses confidence in himself, and thereby becomes still more liable to fear.

"Aside from the concrete causes of fear already noticed, a number of factors are concerned in its development. Heredity plays a prominent part here as elsewhere. Ill-treatment is a most effective agent in fostering it, and this heading may be ex-



tended to include the many instances of misdirected efforts to train the child which are far from wilful. The pedagogical value of the study, which M. Binet brings out in a closing section, is nowhere more marked than here. Closely allied to this factor is the influence of tragic stories and mysterious tales on the child's imagination, a principle which even judicious parents are apt to forget. Finally, the force of example—the *contagion of fear*—is shown unmistakably by Professor Binet's study. The younger is influenced by the older, the stronger by the weaker, the child by the teacher; if the latter show signs of fear in any crisis, the former is almost sure to give way. This is, of course, no new discovery, but it is a fact which can not too often be emphasized."

A striking illustration of this contagion of fear was given recently by the disturbances in a New York public school arising from fear of the devil, who was "seen" first by one scholar, then by another, till the whole school was in an almost uncontrollable agony of apprehension. Professor Warren closes as follows:

"Fear begins to be manifested between the second and third years of age, and until about the ninth year the child's powers of self-control are insufficient to inhibit it. Under normal conditions, it decreases rapidly from the ninth until the twelfth year, when, apart from the influence of special conditions and circumstances, it comes well under control."

#### DANGERS OF SCIENTIFIC JOKING.

SCIENCE is, in general, such a serious thing that a joke on a scientific subject, especially if printed in a reputable scientific publication over the name of an eminent scientist, is apt to be misunderstood by the public, no matter how evident the jest may seem to be. This has been the case with an article entitled "The Sympsychnograph," contributed to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, September, by President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University. The article is in form a serious account of the doings of the "Astral Camera Club" of Alameda, Cal., whose members by fixing their minds on the idea of a cat succeeded in impressing that idea upon a sensitive photographic plate and in thus obtaining the "thought-photograph" of the animal. No one, it would seem, could read the article to the end without seeing that it is an elaborate piece of "guying," directed at recent newspaper reports of "thought-photography," yet not only many of the daily papers but even such a journal as *Science* apparently failed to grasp the situation. The following paragraphs from the latter paper (September 4) show that the editor had his doubts at first, but that they were presently dispelled, altho a prudent caution dominates all his statements. He says:

"In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for September will be found an article by President David Starr Jordan, entitled 'The Sympsychnograph,' the contents of which are even more extraordinary than its title. The writer of this note was at first under the impression that the article was intended as a parody on newspaper literature regarding X rays and psychical research, but this will certainly not be the opinion of readers of *The Monthly*."

After some quotations from the article the criticism ends as follows:

"We must admit that we may need at any time to begin our science over again from the beginning, but President Jordan and the editors of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* take great responsibility in dating this from a meeting of 'The Astral Camera Club.'"

But before the next issue, new light, probably from the professional jester himself, seems to have dawned, and the following paragraph appears in *Science* (September 11):

"We regret having printed a note in the last issue of this journal in which it was assumed that an article by President Jordan in the September number of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* might have been intended seriously. It is a satire on 'impre-

sionist physics,' and ought to be so recognized by every one, even apart from the signature of President Jordan. It is, however, impossible to parody, other than by republication, much that has been written on this subject, and President Jordan will probably receive letters asking for admission to the 'Alcalde Camera Club.'"

Speaking seriously, there is no doubt that such hoaxes, transparent tho they may seem to all scientific men, do much harm. The daily press eagerly copies as fact anything of the sort, and rarely publishes any subsequent explanation or denial, as was seen in the case of the electric bullet-deviation paragraph, noted last week in these pages.

#### THE ORIGIN OF THE DIAMOND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THAT the diamond is the crystalline form of carbon has long been known, and more recently we have found not only that carbon may be artificially crystallized by heat and pressure, but that this crystallization has actually been taking place in many processes where we did not suspect it,—for instance, in the manufacture of certain kinds of steel, as announced recently in these columns. We know, therefore, the conditions under which diamonds are formed, but we do not know exactly what brought about those conditions in the great diamond fields. Why, for instance, should diamonds be found precisely where they are in South Africa? What determined the necessary powerful pressure along one particular line in Cape Colony? This question has been answered in various ways, and now M. Jules Garnier, in a book on "Gold and the Diamond in the Transvaal and at the Cape," advances a new theory. What it is, may be learned from the following paragraphs translated from a review in *La Nature* (Paris, July 18):

"The interest of the new work lies especially in a theory of the formation of the diamond, which M. Jules Garnier brings forward, and which, from its novelty and its likelihood, seems to us fitted to attract attention; in any case it opens new vistas in geology, as our readers shall judge for themselves. The train of argument of M. Garnier is, in brief, as follows: Considerable bodies of high mountains formerly existed in South Africa, forming the precipitous shores of vast lakes situated in deep granitic basins. Torrents, huge watercourses, little by little, filled up these lakes, and formed that succession of inclined layers that we find to-day over thousands of miles of country; but these layers of gravel or of sand received the coarser elements alone, while the clays, which were lighter, reached the deep water, only being deposited in places where the stillness was absolute, that is, at depths 350 times as great as the height of the waves, as experiment has shown; but the estuaries of the rivers slowly advanced and deposited new masses of gravel on these banks of clay, partly pushing them back or imprisoning them under their increasing mass. These clays, pushed back from below upward, either between strata or into the fissures that were caused, rose to the surface, where they have often been confounded with eruptive rocks, all of whose effects they imitate, except the calorific. We are often surprised, as in the mine of Champ d'Or, the United Langlaate, and others, to find dykes of mud or soft slaty rock.

"It must have happened that the two estuaries of two great watercourses flowing in opposite directions sometimes met, and it was in such cases that the diamond was produced. . . . The progressively increasing pushing force of the masses constituting the two deltas raised the mud between them; . . . the clay was pressed upon with a force that is easily calculated; if we start with the assumption that the height of the waves of the ancient ocean was 20 meters [66 feet] the surface of the clay banks would be at a depth of 7,000 meters [22,960 feet]; the density of the alluvial deposits being three times that of water, the pressure would reach 2,100 atmospheres.

"These clays, subjected to such powerful pressure, would tear off the edges of old strata or tip them up vertically, raising with them sometimes immense blocks of conglomerate or schists; it may easily be seen that the carbonaceous particles which, because of their smaller density, have mixed with the clay banks,

being themselves subjected to the same great pressure would become changed and form the innumerable diamonds which lie scattered through the clayey masses where they are found to-day. Pressure, as is well known nowadays, is all that is necessary to transform graphite into diamond.

"The so-called 'chimneys' where the diamond-bearing clay is found are met with along a line nearly straight, 200 kilometers [124 miles] long, reaching from Cape Colony to the Orange Free State, to the south of the Transvaal, and lying southeast and northwest. Here, according to M. Jules Garnier, is the line of meeting of the two rivers that flowed in opposite directions."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### IODIN IN THE ANIMAL ORGANISM.

THE method of treating certain diseases with animal extracts, that is, of supplying the place of constituents that are deficient or absent in a diseased gland by administering preparations of the same gland from a healthy animal, has been one of the most sensational developments in the recent annals of medicine. Some of its advocates, or, rather, some of their rash imitators, have undoubtedly carried it to absurd lengths, but there seems no doubt of its efficacy in certain cases, chief among which is the terrible disease called myxedema, due to morbid condition of the thyroid gland. What is the substance that is deficient in the gland and is supplied from the animal gland used in the cure? Recent researches indicate that it may be nothing more nor less than iodine, which was formerly supposed not to exist in any living animal. Interesting as this is, it is something of a blow to the animal-extract treatment, since in this case pure iodine ought to effect a cure as well as thyroid extract, and in other cases other simple substances may be discovered to be at the bottom of the therapeutic action. The new discovery is described in *Science Progress* (August) by Dr. W. D. Halliburton, professor of physiology in King's College, London. Says Professor Halliburton:

"The disease called myxedema is due to morbid conditions of the thyroid gland in which it no longer exercises its normal rôle in the metabolic cycle. It is now a matter of common knowledge that injection of extracts from the thyroids of other animals cures the disease, by replacing the lost internal secretion of the diseased or absent gland. This very remarkable practical outcome of physiological research has prompted several investigators to attempt the discovery of the active chemical substance secreted by the thyroid by which that organ normally influences the nutrition of the nervous system, and to which thyroid extracts owe their efficacy. Tho this search can hardly yet be said to have completely attained its object many interesting facts have come to light during its progress, and by no means the least of these is the discovery that there are certain substances in the thyroid which contain iodine in organic combination; as an integral part of living animal structures this element was previously not known to exist."

The part of the article immediately following this is taken up with a detailed account of the experiments that led to the discovery, which are thus briefly summarized in *The Hospital*:

"In the course of researches which were being made with the object of discovering the active chemical substance secreted by the thyroid gland, E. Baumann came across a substance which he called thyro-iodine, which is remarkable among animal products in containing iodine. Almost simultaneously with Baumann's announcement it was shown by Drecksel that iodine occurred in quite a different part of the animal kingdom, viz., in the horny skeleton of the gorgona."

Is this substance really the essential secretion of the gland, which acts as a curative agent? Dr. Halliburton is still doubtful. To quote again directly from his paper:

"In dog's thyroid little or no iodine is found; but the amount is increased by feeding on dog-biscuit. This fact together with the almost complete absence of iodine in the thyroids of children makes an impartial onlooker rather sceptical concerning thyro-

iodine as the essential chemical substance in the internal secretion of the thyroid.

"Nevertheless Roos maintains, and supports his contention with numerous and exhaustive clinical records, that this substance acts both in men and animals just like thyroid extracts, or feeding on the gland. The resemblance is seen in its action on the general system, in metabolic processes, and in cases of disease (myxedema and psoriasis).

"Other observers have not been so fortunate. Thus Gottlieb found in dogs after thyroidectomy [removal of the thyroid gland] that the administration of thyro-iodine had no influence in preventing the symptoms (convulsions, etc.) that follow this operation, nor in delaying death.

"Auerbach suggests that this is because Gottlieb's preparations were poor ones; they only contained 2.8 per cent. of iodine.

"The main practical question is therefore unsettled, and must be left to future investigations to decide."

As far as the scientific value of Baumann's discovery is concerned, however, there can be but one opinion. It is thus characterized by *The Hospital*:

"In view of the fact that as an integral part of living animal structures iodine has hitherto not been known to exist, its demonstration is of great importance, and is one of the most startling of scientific discoveries made of recent years in the domain of chemical physiology."

Is the Child Naturally a Criminal?—"Lombroso thinks," says *The Journal of Hygiene* (September), "that all children are criminals by nature; that is, they will lie and steal and do many wrong things, but that they either slowly or quickly outgrow these tendencies as they grow older. Those who do not outgrow them become the adult criminals, and it is mainly due to environment that they too do not become orderly men when grown up. In a lecture to teachers in Turin lately he expressed his conviction that the systematic study of the characteristics of school-children, physical and mental, would bring about a genuine revolution in the prevention of crime. He pointed out that the inclinations of the child are almost the same as of the adult rascal, but usually disappear as age advances. In some instances, however, these characteristics are conspicuous and continue to be more prominent, in which case there are associated physical peculiarities; and it is in the detection and pointing out of these possible criminals of the future that Lombroso thinks the teacher can do so much truly useful work. In other words, the teacher must be an anthropologist."

Petroleum from Linseed Oil.—That petroleum can be produced, or at least imitated, by proper treatment of linseed oil, was announced by Professor Sadtler in a paper read recently before the American Pharmaceutical Association. Commenting on this, *The Pharmaceutical Era* says: "It was shown that by subjecting this oil to destructive distillation, under pressure, various products identical with certain petroleum hydrocarbons can be produced. This fact is of greater significance and importance than is at once apparent to the ordinary reader. It bears directly upon and affords proof of one of the two theories regarding the origin of petroleum. These theories are: one that petroleum is of animal origin, the other that it is of vegetable origin. Possibly, perhaps probably, both are true. Without discussing the theory of animal origin, Professor Sadtler's results would seem to prove the other. His is a paper sure to attract much attention in the scientific world, for it throws light upon several hitherto obscure problems."

"THE value of indigo as a dyeing material," says *The Textile World*, "is due to the great stability of the blue color, and the derivatives from blue, which it gives to fabrics, especially of wool and cotton. It is not sufficient that a dyed fabric should preserve its color when submitted to violent tests, as when acted upon by vegetable or mineral acids or alkaline or soapy baths; the only staple dyes are those which resist air and light, the two destructive agents of vegetable colors. Indigo, from the remarkable manner in which its color becomes fixed upon a fabric, possesses properties of resistance and stability in a higher degree than any blue dye. And when we consider that this blue has not only its own hue, but it is the best foundation for blacks, greens, purples, and even browns, the importance of these properties can not be overestimated."



## ABOLITION OF THE MOSQUITO.

THE extermination of the mosquito by spraying with petroleum the marshes and pools in which it breeds has for several years been recommended by the United States Bureau of Entomology, and has been carried out with success in localities where such pools are comparatively limited in area. Regarding its utility on a large scale, Henry G. Hubbard writes as follows:

"It seems not unlikely that in the course of time the mosquito pest of New Jersey will be to a great extent modified by the adoption of a measure that has been found most effective and at the same time cheap. Mosquitoes are able to reproduce their kind only in stagnant water, where they lay their eggs. A few cents' worth of crude petroleum will cover many acres of such water with a thin film. The oil thus spread kills the larval insects immediately. One of the most infected mosquito districts of New Jersey is that which surrounds Cape May. To the presence of these afflicting insects may be attributed in great measure the decadence of that summer resort during the last few years. It is environed by extensive salt marshes, with pools scattered here and there. Probably by the expenditure of \$100 or \$200 per annum the town could almost eliminate the mosquito plague merely by placing small quantities of petroleum where they would do the most good."

On this statement the Newark *News*, July 29, comments as follows:

"This is an old story, but no one seems disposed to test the truth of it on any large and comprehensive scale. Often it has been said that the spraying of portions of the Newark meadows with petroleum would abate the mosquito pest. Surely if anything could accomplish that, or could give promise of accomplishing it, this community has an interest in trying the experiment. Everybody knows how much more pleasant it would be to live in this neighborhood in the summer time if it were possible to take the evening air without being in peril of bloodthirsty foes. It is true that sometimes they are absent, that sometimes there are few of them, and that at other times there are not so many as have previously appeared. But all through the season there are too many. Is it not time that a real trial was made of the means recommended by entomologists for making an end of them?"

## DISTRIBUTION OF ALPINE PLANTS.

THE problem of the occurrence of the same Alpine varieties of plants on lofty summits in widely separated parts of the globe is thus briefly stated and elucidated by Prof. W. Whitman Bailey, of Providence, R. I., in *The Observer*, September:

"We find on summits removed from each other by profound ocean depths or vast continental distances, the same plants or their near congeners. How can this fact be reasonably accounted for? Why do we find on Mt. Marcy, or Mt. Washington, or Mt. Mansfield, plants which elsewhere grow at the level of the sea, some of them in New Brunswick and Labrador; others still farther north? Why should identical plants be found on the tops of the Rocky and White Mountains, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Atlas, and the Andes? We do not mean that all the plants of these diverse stations are alike, by any means. But is it not queer that any should be so? There are plants that are common to Switzerland, South Africa, and perhaps, Scotland. How did they come to be related? Dr. Asa Gray long ago made known that the plants of the Atlantic coast of America are very nearly like those of Japan and China. Why?"

"Geologists consider that in the glacial epoch ice covered our country to a vast extent. The grooves and striae on rocks *in situ*, caused by the attrition of other rocks borne by the glaciers, attest the truth of the theory. Again, we notice vast moraines of boulders and pebbles piled up to a vast depth, the dump-heaps as it were, of these frozen rivers. This influx of ice from the north brought with it plants of high altitudes, for the time capable of existing far south of their general limits.

"The cold period was succeeded by a warm one. The glaciers were compelled, in military parlance, to 'rally on the reserves,' and to gradually retreat again to the north."

"With them the Arctic flora also withdrew. Here and there, however, there stood above the general level of the country a peak or peaks, still by altitude made Arctic in condition. Some of the plants retreated up the sides of these and were stranded and abandoned on such isolated points long after the departure of the main army. Here, stragglers, or deserters as they were, they found congenial conditions, grew, prospered, and maintained their race. With them, too, survived in part a peculiar fauna."

**The Need for an Improved Trolley.**—*The Electrical World* (August 22) in an editorial note calls loudly for a new trolley, meaning not the electric car or the system of running it, to which the name is often extended, but the little contact-wheel that runs along the overhead wire, to which the name originally and properly belongs: "It is generally recognized that the trolley is a weak point in an electric-railway equipment, yet no determined effort has been made to meet this deficiency. This weakness consists in the absence of that most important requisite in a device of this character—reliability. The standard trolley, now almost universally used, is prone to jump the trolley wire at any moment and render the car helpless for the time being. This happens so often that its occurrence has of late almost ceased to excite any apprehension or comment. . . . Any one at all observing can not fail to discern the possible danger brought about by the trolley jumping the wire when the car is upon a grade, or of a car getting stalled from like cause while crossing a railway track. Two serious accidents resulting from these very circumstances have occurred in the immediate vicinity of New York within a short time, proving that these fears are well founded. . . . Apart from the question of blame for these accidents, they demonstrate most emphatically the danger to which many lives are daily exposed in cities and suburbs through the uncertainty of the trolley staying where it belongs. If an improvement in electric railway equipments was ever needed it is certainly presented here, and it is assuring that one concern has produced a trolley device that is designed among other things to avoid just such accidents. The solution is not a question involving great engineering skill, but simply a change from existing practise."

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A FRENCH experimenter, Camille Daresto, has found," according to a statement in *The World's Progress*, "that the germ in the hen's egg is not destroyed by an electric current that would kill an adult fowl, but that the germ is so modified in most cases that a monstrosity will be hatched."

PROFESSOR PATRICK and Dr. Gilbert, of the University of Iowa, have recently tried the experiment, which is described in *The Psychological Review*, September, of keeping three observers awake for ninety consecutive hours. The observers did not suffer, altho dogs die if kept awake four or five days. The physical and mental condition of the observers were noted during and after the enforced insomnia, and the results are of great scientific and practical interest.

"CHAINLESS bicycles, in which two pairs of bevel gears are used instead of the chain, are reported to have proved their superiority over the present style of wheel in a test, in which a wheel was run 39,000 miles without adjustment or appreciable wear," says *Engineering News*. "Dynamometer tests also show that the bevel gears run with less friction than the chain. It is stated that one of the largest manufacturers will soon put these wheels on the market. An obstacle to their rapid introduction is the time required to construct the machinery necessary for turning out the bevel wheels, which must be mathematically accurate in form."

In a notice of the late Otto Lilienthal, who died a martyr to his passion for aeronautics, Prof. R. H. Thurston says in *Science*: "Lilienthal insisted that the art of flying might be acquired, or at least that of soaring flight, as readily as that of riding a bicycle. He made thousands of flights without serious accident, and was confident that comparatively little danger was to be anticipated if the method were cautiously learned. His experience indicated, he considered, that the exercise is on a par in this respect with bicycling, for tho the latter sport gives rise to daily, and sometimes fatal, accidents, it is rightly commended and encouraged."

"My experience," says Dr. Bertram Thornton in *The Lancet*, "tends to show that a modification of the telephone promises to be of material use in the education of those deaf-mutes who possess a fragment of hearing power, and it has the following important advantages over the single-speaking tube that is sometimes used: firstly, that the wires from several receivers can be coupled up to one transmitter, and thus a teacher can instruct a group of children at the same time; and, secondly, that, as it is not necessary for the teacher to apply his mouth close to the transmitter, the pupils have a full view of his facial expression and lip movements, which is not the case when he has to direct his attention and his voice into the mouth of a speaking-tube or trumpet."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE POPE'S REPLY TO GLADSTONE.

AS was generally anticipated, the decision reached by the commission appointed to inquire into the validity of Anglican orders has returned an adverse report, and the Pope's decision in conformity therewith has been made public. Mr. Gladstone's hopes for a different result, if he really indulged them, are therefore dashed to the ground.

*The Independent* (undenominational) comments upon the papal decision, on the strength of the cabled reports, but without the full text before it. It has been whispered, so says the editor, that the Pope himself had hoped for a different result and is much disappointed. But he has accepted the verdict and published it. Says *The Independent*:

"The die is cast, the Rubicon crossed, the case lost. Hereafter the Church of England is, from the standpoint of Rome, no Church at all—no better than the Church of Luther, or the Church of Calvin, or the Church of Wesley.

"What the effect of this declaration will be in England and America it is difficult to forecast. From the discussions on the subject in the Anglican papers one would think it was regarded as a matter of the greatest importance. So it is to those who believe that the existence of a valid Church depends on the unbroken transmission of orders; and those who so believe appear to have been growing more numerous. To such the decision of competent canonists, whose authority they so much respect, and whose possible decision against them they had contemplated with alarm, must be a very serious thing. The Pope tells them that it is finally settled that the only way in which they can make their orders regular is by returning to the Mother Church. Some of them may do it; in consistency they would have to. There may be from among the extreme Ritualists a secession to Rome, somewhat like that of the time of Newman and Manning. But they are not likely to carry congregations with them. They may be notable men, of the type of Lord Halifax and Archdeacon Denison, but comparatively few in number.

"On the other side, this decision will arouse a new feeling of resentment against the claims of Rome. Many who have been willing to claim the coveted tactual succession, now that it is denied to them will say, Well, what does it amount to, after all? If we do not have it, if there was a break in Archbishop Parker's time, what are we the worse for it? The great Broad Church party, and equally the Low Church party, which is not defunct, will be strengthened in their indifference to the whole contention on which High Churchism rests, and toward the exaggeration of whose importance its party has been unfortunately leading the Church."

*The Independent* does not attach much importance to the question of apostolic succession. It continues:

"But after all, what is the importance of this whole matter? Is it credible that God cares for the maintenance of the unbroken etiquette of showy functions? Is the world's salvation to depend on whether Parker's function hitched on to a function before and after it? Are the Anglican Church and our American Protestant Episcopal Church saved by Parker? Most true it is that 'on this rock,' and on Peter, does Christ build His Church. But we are Peter's successors, every one of us who has received Peter's spirit, and who is like him a missionary, one sent by Christ's Spirit. On Peter was the Church built, and on John and James and Paul; and on us to-day is the Church built, on Richard and Edwin and Henry and William; on Sarah Smiley and Frances E. Willard and Maud Ballington Booth; on the good men and women who succeed Peter and Paul, whether hands have touched them which had received grace through other hands in successive iteration or not. It is a low, unspiritual, irreligious view of Christianity and the Church which concerns itself about the validity of orders. We expect the Roman Catholic Church to do this, for it is an essentially Judaic Church. To make the ritual of the Church essential, its organization, its formalism, its priesthood, their orders and ordinations, is Judaistic. This is precisely what St. Paul was fighting all his life."

## DID CHRIST LITERALLY "RAISE THE DEAD"?

WHEN the New Testament relates instances of healing various incurable diseases and of raising the dead, is the language to be taken literally or symbolically, as referring to spiritual rather than physical disease and death? Edwin A. Abbott raises the question in *The New World* (September), and his answer to it is both affirmative and negative. The conclusion he reaches is that bodily healing was far less frequent than the Gospel accounts would lead us to suppose; but that in some instances, notably the raising of the daughter of Jairus, the restoration was an actual physical one.

Professor Abbott begins by reference to the symbolic uses of death and disease customary in the Talmud and the Targum. The wicked are termed dead and blindness and lameness are used to indicate spiritual defects, and this not once, but often. He quotes the following from a rabbi (Schöttgen, ii. 601): "In the coming age, the saints shall raise the dead as Elias did. . . . What 'dead'? Proselytes." Then he passes on to the New Testament and its use of symbolism. He says:

"As might have been anticipated, the language of Jesus continues the traditional expressions of his countrymen. The words (Matt. viii. 22) 'Let the dead bury their dead,' assumed a recognized rabbinical metaphor, and so did (Luke xv. 24, 32) 'This my son was dead and is alive.' In the Fourth Gospel, when Jesus says (John v. 21), 'As the Father raiseth the dead and quickeneth them, even so the Son also quickeneth whom he will,' and (ib. v. 25) 'The hour cometh, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live,' the primary reference appears to be to the 'dead in trespasses and sins.' Hence we naturally infer that when He said to the Twelve (Matt. x. 8) 'Raise the dead,' he meant simply what that rabbi meant who predicted that 'the saints should raise the dead as Elias did,' i.e., 'make proselytes.' But when the Gospel was circulated among Greeks and Romans, the precept in Matthew might easily be misunderstood, and therefore it is not surprising that even Mark omits it, as well as Luke, and that many MSS. omit it in Matthew; but its very difficulty and its hyperbolic character are proofs that it was a genuine saying of Christ's, omitted only because misunderstood.

"The process of translating the Gospel from Eastern metaphor and poetry to Greek prose might easily give rise to hypotheses of miracle where no miracle was originally intended. By way of illustration, take the Old Testament and the LXX. The word *qam* in its different forms is rendered by the LXX. as 'announce,' 'kindle into life,' 'breathe again,' 'raise up,' 'save, or, preserve,' 'make alive,' 'nourish,' 'heal (*iaothai*),' and 'catch alive (*ζωοποιεῖν*)'—the word used by Jesus to Peter, Luke v. 10. But it is also once rendered 'teach.' Hence, if in parallel passages of our Gospels we find one Gospel saying that Jesus 'healed,' while another says that Jesus 'taught,' it can not but suggest itself that the 'healing' is a misunderstanding of a word intended to mean 'spiritual healing' or 'teaching.' In Job xxxiii. 4 (Hebr.) 'the breath of the Almighty giveth me life,' (LXX.) 'it is the breath of the Almighty that teacheth (*διδάσκουσα*) me,' the context makes misunderstanding impossible; but it is not so in the following passages.

Mark vi. 34.

And he came forth, and saw a great multitude, and he had compassion on them, because they were as sheep not having a shepherd: and he began to teach them many things.

Matthew xiv. 14.

And he came forth, and saw a great multitude, and he had compassion on them, and he healed those of them that were sick.

Mark x. 1.

And multitudes come together unto him again; and, as he was wont, he taught them again.

Matthew xix. 2.

And there followed him great multitudes; and he healed them there.

This difference in the accounts given by the various evangelists of the same event is traced out by Professor Abbott in a number of other cases. Thus in Matt. x. 7, 8, the words of the commission to the apostles are preserved in the most poetic form: "Heal them that are sick; raise the dead; cleanse them that are lepers; cast out devils." Then follow the words: "Freely ye have received,



freely give," indicating that the gifts the apostles were to confer were spiritual even as the gifts they had received were spiritual. But Luke (x. 8, 9), construing the language literally and finding some of it not to correspond to the facts, leaves out all but that which did so correspond, namely: "heal the sick." Professor Abbott also parallels Mark ii. 2 and Luke v. 17, and again Mark xi. 17, 18, Matt. xxi. 13, 14, and Luke xix. 46, 47. Then he continues:

"Are we then to infer that all the acts of healing attributed to Jesus in the Gospels are non-historical, the accounts being the mere results of metaphor misunderstood? That would be most unreasonable. The healing of the paralytic, and that of the lunatic child, the raising of Jairus's daughter, and other similar narratives, (1) contain no such suspicious elements as have been noted above; (2) they are vivid, and, in the main, coherent, or, if confused, they indicate a nucleus of fact; (3) they are supported by the three Synoptists with diversities that occasionally indicate independent testimony; (4) the phenomena are consistent with what we recognize as laws of nature. The Pauline Epistles assume that (5) similar acts were performed by St. Paul, and by other members of the Christian churches with which he was familiar. (6) Other books of the New Testament—and even the accusations of magic brought by the Jews against the Christians—afford evidence that healing, as well as exorcism, was practised in the churches before the end of the first century. If this was the case, it is only reasonable to suppose that the same causes which gave these powers to the churches had previously been at work in Christ their Founder. . . .

"One general conclusion may be safely adopted, viz., that Jesus both spoke and acted in the conviction that His main object was to heal the souls and spirits of men, and that bodily healing was far less frequent than the Synoptic Gospels would lead us to suppose. When Mark says (i. 32, 34) that people 'brought all that were diseased' and that Jesus 'healed many,' whereas Matthew says (viii. 16) that people brought 'many' and that Jesus 'healed all that were diseased,' we may safely infer that the earlier Gospel is the truer, and that the later contains an exaggeration. Generally, whenever the Synoptists describe the 'healing' of great multitudes at a time, it is probable that the original tradition used the word in a spiritual sense. Nor is it at all improbable that in some cases the healing was of a tentative nature, as indeed might be conjectured from such words as (Matt. ix. 29) 'According to your faith be it unto you.'"

The much-discussed passage, James v. 14, 15, is then taken up and analyzed. This is what Professor Abbott makes of it:

"The writer (1) prescribes a practise to be observed by the sick in all cases; (2) he declares, in equally general terms, that the prayer of faith will 'save,' that the Lord will 'raise up,' and that 'it shall be forgiven.' Now it is impossible that he could maintain in such general terms that physical 'saving' and 'raising up' regularly followed the prayer and the oil. How then are we to explain this language? Seemingly thus: (1) In the first days of the Church, when the saints believed that they should not die before the Lord had come, the practise of prayer and anointing was used in the belief that physical life would be preserved; (2) as time went on, and failures of prayer multiplied, they were forced to infer that the fault did not lie in the 'prayer of faith,' but that they had mistaken the nature of the 'saving' and 'raising up.' Hence, while they retained the old language, they had to give it a new meaning: 'The prayer of faith will "save;" yes, "save," even the body. Not, however, in this world. It will save the brother in body, soul, and spirit, unblemished, for the coming of the Lord in His good pleasure. And the Lord shall "raise him up." Yes, not however as He raised Peter's mother-in-law or the daughter of Jairus, but as He will hereafter raise the saints in the Resurrection of the just.'"

An elaborate examination of the account of the raising of the daughter of Jairus follows, the conclusion reached being that Mark's account "is, in the main, trustworthy." A similar examination of the account, found in Luke alone, of the raising of the widow's son in Nain, or Naim, results in the conclusion that a poetic metaphor has been worked up into a narrative in which almost every detail is extracted from the stories of Elijah and Elisha.

## THE DUTCH CHURCH IN AMERICA.

WRITERS on American history generally have made much of the influence of the Puritans of New England, the Roman Catholics of Maryland, and the Church of England membership in Virginia and other colonies in shaping the character and policies of the new republic, and comparatively little of the influence of the Dutch Church in the same direction. Some think that an injustice has been done here, or, at least, that the Dutch Church has never received the full measure of credit belonging to it as a factor in the early life of the American States. It is one of this class, Rev. Joseph W. Dally, who writes on the subject in *The Christian Intelligencer* (Dutch Reformed, New York). Mr. Dally claims, at the outset, that the "founding of the Dutch Church in America was one of the most potent factors in establishing American independence." Referring to the history of Holland, it is declared that Dutchmen "founded the first ideal republic," and therefore probably not only sympathized more with Washington's plans, "but understood the Continental Congress better than the majority of other people in the colonies." Says Mr. Dally:

"We often hear the Puritans deservedly lauded. We read of the chevaliers of Virginia, and applaud their determination for liberty. But it can be demonstrated, from material right at hand, that much of the potency of the Continental cause grew up from the stalwart character of the Dutch element that liberally spread itself along the Hudson, the Hackensack, the Passaic, and the Raritan."

The writer then proceeds to review some of the good deeds performed by the Dutch settlers along the Hudson in strengthening the hands of Washington and helping the revolutionary cause in many ways. In this strain Mr. Dally continues:

"The fidelity of the Dutch to their religious convictions is a matter for admiration and emulation. The insistence with which they have adhered to their standards, and the stoutness with which they have maintained the sovereignty of God in the face of a pleasure-loving and gainsaying world, are worthy of all praise. The very controversies that arose respecting the doctrines of the Church were healthy and promotive of studious defense of the truth of God. That disciplinary restraints were laid upon offending church-members, and that a firm standard of doctrines was maintained, is to the credit of the early Reformed Church in America; and we are under obligations to this organization for producing some of the finest citizenship in Christendom. New York is said to be a cosmopolitan city, but the substratum of substantial power is still Dutch. Diedrich Knickerbocker still rules there as in the good old days of Peter Stuyvesant and Wouter Van Twiller. To a certainty, the trumpet of Anthony Van Corlear still sounds over the bay. There is a pride of ancestry along the Hudson River that responds quickly to the old Dutch names. The Roosevelts, Van Rensselaers, Vanderbilts, and many other families still hold sway, and it may safely be predicted that the influence of the Dutch in the American Republic will never be obliterated. Their piety, their thrift and rare benevolence, their simplicity and urbanity, will remain embedded in American character, the gift of liberty-loving Holland to the New World."

"But these things are not all to be said in laudation of the Dutch. Those of us who are descended from the English Pilgrims of New England must not forget that when Robinson and his devoted band of dissenters, persecuted and outcast for worshipping God contrary to the established rules of the Anglican Church, had to flee from the north of England, they found no place for the sole of the foot except in beloved Holland. They sailed from the mouth of the Humber in 1608, and reached Amsterdam in safety, where Dutch hospitality gave them perfect liberty to worship as they pleased. After passing the winter there they removed to Leyden, and for ten years were the guests of that academic Dutch city, containing then about 75,000 people. Had it not been for the aid and comfort of the Holland sympathizers, the *Mayflower* would never have been secured for the historic voyage across the ocean. So that, whether we look at the beginnings of freedom in Massachusetts, or in the Hudson and

Raritan valleys where the Dutch churches flourished, this country is indebted to the wonderful people of the Netherlands. That they should have cordially entertained and assisted the New England Pilgrims is not remarkable in view of the fact that they alone were foremost in liberality of sentiment among the nations of the earth; but it is certainly significant of all our present prosperity and magnificent heritage that God should have prepared the Dutch people and the Dutch Church as the inspirers of the greatest governmental experiment since man's creation in Eden."

#### PASTORS AS STUMP-ORATORS.

ONE more contribution to the present lively discussion on the preacher in politics is made by the editor of *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York). For years this editor, Rev. Dr. Buckley, has maintained that the pulpit and the church paper are improper mediums for the expression of political views. In the issue of September 17 he elaborates through five columns of double-leaded type his reasons for this attitude.

The root principles in the discussion are the citizenship of the pastor and his relation to the church. As a citizen his right to his personal views and to support them at the polls can not be questioned. But his purpose as a pastor is of transcendent importance, and that is, to induce all classes to attend regularly the house of God that he may attract them to the Kingdom of Christ. This purpose should dominate his partizan desires. He should not advocate the platform and candidate of his choice in his pastoral calls, in funeral addresses, in official meetings of the church, nor in the Sunday-school. Epithets and defamatory remarks are out of place in the pulpit. "The realm of disputed economic, financial, commercial, manufacturing, or agricultural facts is not the realm for the pulpit. In England for ages such discussions have been stigmatized as 'pulpit proof,' the proof that a man furnishes when no one can answer him, and which he thrusts down the throats of the people under cover of his sacred position."

Referring to the question why ministers should not do to-day as they did when slavery was the issue, the editor proceeds to answer as follows:

"The whole history of the anti-slavery discussion is a solemn warning. Some ministers became such extremists as to split their churches to pieces before they could exert any influence, and many of these went so far as to leave the denominations to which they belonged and set up sects of transient importance. Divers abolitionist ministers became so excited that they renounced Christianity, and some of the most vindictive of them became open and avowed infidels, and have so remained from that day till this, or till they died.

"The cause of freedom in this country was embarrassed and delayed by the extravagant and abusive course pursued by some ministers. It should never be forgotten that slavery would probably have existed to this day if civil war had not arisen. The ministers of the time consisted of many who were so timid as never to have any sentiments that could be ascertained, a large number who conducted themselves with wisdom, yet were definitely understood on the moral issues, and supported the Government vigorously, and a small number who should be an admonition to the present generation.

"All political campaigns are transient. It is of vital importance that during the most excited period men should repair to the church, not to have the worst passions aroused, to be compelled to hear those whom they support denouncing them as dishonest or applying objurgatory terms to their party or their friends, but to hear all principles necessary to public and private morality expounded in simplicity, with energy and fervor, but with the spirit of a pastor and not of a slave-driver."

If the preacher is to speak as a partizan, he should take the stump for that purpose; but the dangers for him here are manifold. The article closes with the following counsel:

"Our counsel to every minister is to pass through this exciting campaign without yielding to any kind of pressure, either from

excited members of his congregation, active propagandists of political parties, official suggestion or direction, or being led astray by the example of those who seek notoriety, or mistakenly imagine that the best way to promote the cause of truth is to transform their pulpit into a rostrum. And this we say mindful of the fact that no campaign since that of 1860 has had so many unmeasurable tendencies, so much moral and emotional dynamite, and so much potentiality of disaster, and therefore so much need of the prayers, the judicious participation, and the vote of every Christian citizen, whether pastor or layman."

#### THE HOLINESS OF INSTINCT.

EMERSON taught us to trust our intuitions. Dr. Woods Hutchinson (University of Buffalo) goes further: he would have us trust not only the spiritual impulses to which Emerson had reference, but our bodily impulses as well, when they are not perverted by false treatment. The old idea that there is enmity between the carnal man and the spiritual man, between the flesh and the soul, tho it has the authority of Paul behind it, is not, Dr. Hutchinson thinks, a tenable doctrine. Out of this idea of the body as a clog upon the soul have come the practises of the ascetics, the mortifications of the flesh, the renunciation not only of the selfish desires but even of the natural affections. All of which, the writer thinks, is about as reasonable as if a buttercup should revile the soil in which its roots find hold for preventing it from flying off upon the zephyr. We quote him in *The Monist*:

"To say that such utter antagonism between plant and soil, egg and nest, fish and water, child and mother, is not only absolutely unparalleled but flatly contradictory to everything else in nature, would be simply waste of breath, for we should be promptly informed that we were 'no longer under nature, but under grace.' Fortunately the retort, 'Deliver us from such grace,' tho instinctive, is unnecessary, for the remorseless logic of events has already accomplished this. Wherever this belief has gone, it has written its progress in letters of blood. Its true nature stands revealed, in the filthy, degrading hermit-craze, in the black plague of monasticism, with its fever fits, the inquisition, Jesuitism, St. Bartholomew's Eve, and 'religious' murders and persecutions of every description, and has left a broad, black, shameful brand across the pages of European history, which has come perilously near stamping a bar-sinister across the escutcheon of Christianity.

"By experience utterly discredited, practically dead, it survives only in the formal theology of the modern church, tho, fortunately, like many of its associates there, it has become pure theory which every one believes, but no one dreams of living up to.

"The dual conception of man's nature, with its conflict between two great opposing forces, is strikingly similar to that which is held in regard to the world about us. And like it will, I think, be found upon closer study, to be based upon a misunderstanding, a judging from appearances, without investigating the real nature of the phenomena.

"When we come to weigh the question systematically 'which is the greater,' good or evil, passion or virtue, love or selfishness, we are promptly driven to the unexpected and even unwelcome conclusion that there is no ground for debating the question, as absolutely all of these 'opposites' are found to be merely varying intensities under different circumstances of one and the same set of impulses. Passion is but blameless, healthful appetite run riot. Hatred is but righteous resentment become morbid. Envy is a jaundiced desire to excel."

Following out the same thought, gluttony is the result of a beneficent impulse uncontrolled; theft, of the thrifty desire to appropriate, but without due regard for our neighbors' rights; adultery, of the race-continuing instinct indulged under improper circumstances. We quote again:

"In short, the 'principle' of every sin that can be mentioned, except lying, is a natural, beneficent instinct. Crime is simply lack of control. Right and wrong are, broadly considered, purely relative terms.

"Absolutely no impulse is primarily and essentially evil or sin-



ful, tho any may become so, if uncontrolled. No action is of itself wrong—the circumstances under which it takes place alone determine its moral quality. This statement will appear like a truism to all who have calmly considered the question, but its converse may not be quite so readily accepted, tho equally true and important, viz., that there is no impulse so high or holy that it may not, if followed to an extreme, become both degrading and sinful, and no action so beneficent or so saintly that it may not under certain circumstances be both harmful and immoral."

He cites as illustrations of this last statement, unregulated parental affection and religious impulses developed into fanaticism. Morality, like sanity, Dr. Hutchinson adds, is everywhere and always a question of balance, of control, of moderation. Of its source he speaks as follows:

"The source of morality is seen to be in the social instincts and sympathies which are derived, not from tempered greediness or chastened self-interest, which has been whipped within the bounds of decency by repeated bitter experiences, but directly from the warm, beautiful, and unselfish family affections. Here is a source and a sanction as truly divine as anything imagined by John. And, best of all, it is nothing foreign or hostile to the rest of our nature, but, on the contrary, a part of it. Every other faculty of our being subordinates itself to it, and shares and glories in its triumph. So far from the lower instincts being hopelessly at war with and anxious to destroy the higher, they are their originators and faithful friends, so faithful, that in many cases they save the latter from its own excesses. There is no 'crucifying' to be done, for we could not possibly afford to dispense with either. The impulses of the 'flesh' within their proper limits, are seen to be just as holy as those of the 'Spirit.'"

The inference is that instinct is of the very highest value as a guide. It is the crystallized experience of thousands of generations; and our life-long struggle to form good habits is merely an effort to change rational preferences into instincts. Even in disease, the practise is away from the nasty and bitter drugs which were once thought to be efficacious in proportion to their repulsiveness, and in the direction pointed out by nature. The argument is summed up as follows:

"What, then, is our final conclusion? That morality is natural, and instinct the holiest impulse that stirs man's bosom. Truth is mighty, and sweetness and light are winning qualities (in more senses than one). Morality has won its preeminence by 'the right of the strongest,' and has no need of assistance or protection from revelation, church, priestcraft, or state. Still less does it owe its origin or continuance to any of them. And yet almost every religion, every priestly order arrogates to itself the position of the true originator and only conservator of morality. Heaven forbid that it should rest on any such narrow and shifting foundation! Beautiful and inspiring as the spirit of worship is, and valuable and powerful as its influence, morality depends upon no one emotion or influence, but upon all the forces and impulses of nature. All the warmth of man's nature, all the courage, the beauty, the vigor, of animal life, nay, even the beauty of the meadows, the sweep of the rolling tide, and the glory of the dawn, are in it and behind it.

"Cut it off from the influence of any one of these, and it goes halting at once. Confide it to any one of these alone, and it withers and all but disappears. Even the religious instinct, for instance, must be balanced by the affections, the necessary appetites, the common sense of the masses, or the most painful and shocking perversions will occur. Of itself one of the purest and most exalted of emotions, it has earned itself as black a record as many of the vices, simply by having frequently been given unlimited sway over man's actions."

**Ballington Booth Joins the Church.**—Ballington Booth, the leader of the American Volunteers, has further marked his separation from the Salvation Army by being formally received into one of the evangelical denominations. The service was performed in Chicago, the officiating clergyman being Bishop Fallows of the Reformed Episcopal Church. The action took

place in the presence of and with the approbation, it is said, of ministers of the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational churches. In an editorial commenting on this occurrence *The Evangelist* says:

"In this act Commander Booth marks with new definiteness the distinction between the organization of which he is the head and the Salvation Army. That body is distinctly *not* a church. Its avowed purpose is to reach that large class whom the Church has failed to reach; but not with the intention of bringing the Church nearer to them, and so eventually bringing them to the Church; rather, the entire method and purpose of the Army is to help men and women to be God-fearing and God-serving outside of the Church. Such a purpose, while not intentionally or avowedly antagonistic to the Church, is virtually so, and herein lies the weakness of the Salvation Army, a weakness which is sure to become increasingly manifest as its great leaders pass away and give place to men and women of a less inspired conviction of the rightness of their methods.

"The commander of the Volunteers long ago recognized this element of weakness; it no doubt formed one of those reasons for his rupture with the Army which he felt compelled to keep secret. In recognizing, as he has now done, the paramount importance of the Church, and taking a subordinate place as auxiliary and helper, Mr. Booth has done away with the last reason for want of sympathy on the part of church-members, and enabled all Christians to hold out to him the hand of fellowship and to wish him a hearty God-speed in his labors."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE officers of the United Societies of the Christian Endeavor Society have announced that the dates of the next International Christian Endeavor convention will be July 7-12, 1897. San Francisco has already been selected as the place.

LI HUNG CHANG says he received his first clear knowledge of Western affairs from Dr. Martin, formerly a missionary in China, and for forty years president of the Imperial University at Peking. Earl Li is greatly attached to Dr. Martin.

FIFTY years ago, says *The United Presbyterian*, in our public schools in western Pennsylvania the Bible was one of the text-books; and in very many of them the Westminster shorter catechism was studied. Now the catechism is becoming antiquated even in our Sabbath-schools.

THE second convention of the Luther League of America is to be held in Chicago, November 17-20. *The Young Lutheran* has been studying the immigration statistics, and finds that Lutheran immigration has fallen off considerably. In 1888 it brought to this country 161,400, in 1894 94,668, and in 1895, 55,961 persons of the Lutheran faith.

*The Independent* thinks that the missionary boards ought to have Li Hung Chang's great tribute to missionary work in China prepared in illuminated texts and hung on the walls of their offices. It will be a handy thing, it says, to quote from when some superficial critic or supercilious naval officer condemns Christian missions and missionaries in China.

A WRITER in the *Paris Revue* has just made a study of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions in the German Empire, and finds the Protestants to number 31,000,000 to 17,000,000 Catholics. Catholics are more numerous in Bavaria than elsewhere, but apparently not so robust in the faith. They are easily aroused by attacks on the Church; but, on the other hand, they are intolerant of clerical dictation and discipline.

THE eight-hundredth anniversary of the Crusaders is being observed by a band of twelve pilgrims who are making the journey from Amiens, France, to Jerusalem, afoot. The Society of the Crusaders announces a separate pilgrimage to Jerusalem, leaving England about September 20, and a meeting is to be held in the Christian temple, Jerusalem, on October 1, in order to consider the subject of a memorial to the English who fell in the battles of the Crusades.

PROF. WILLIAM SLOANE, in his recent "Life of Dr. McCosh," gives these words as the last which came from the pen of the venerable ex-president of Princeton College: "Farewell, hill and dale, mountain and valley, river and brook, lake and outflow; forest and shady dell, sun and moon, earth and sky. . . Welcome what immeasurably exceeds all these—Heaven with its glory! Heaven with its angels that excel in strength! Heaven with the spirits of just men made perfect! Heaven with Jesus Himself, so full of tenderness! Heaven with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

THE Duke of Norfolk has purchased a site for £13,000, on which it is proposed to erect a Catholic college at Oxford. It is about three acres in extent, and is within a short distance of Mansfield and Manchester colleges, the racquet-courts standing upon it at the present time. This college will be an addition to and quite distinct from the hall under the auspices of the Jesuit Order, which is about to be started by Father Clarke in St. Giles, Oxford. The proposed college is the result of the favorable consideration given by the Pope to the petition presented to him in the spring of the last year for permission for Catholic laymen to attend the universities.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## JAPAN AS THE LIGHT OF ASIA.

EDUCATED Japanese still find fault with the manner in which their country and its aspirations are regarded by Western nations. A writer in the *Kokumin-no-Tomo*, Tokyo, declares that it is the ambition of the Japanese to become the light of Asia, and to spread civilization among the nations of the Far East. We summarize his remarks as follows:

Japan has always been misunderstood abroad. Foreign governments and peoples have refused to recognize her real rank; they have looked upon her as a toy country, considered her in the light of a dependency of China, and even associated her in their minds with Korea. Owing to this misunderstanding they long refused to revise their treaties with Japan, and thus aroused the just indignation of the Japanese people.

The war with China changed this, but it gave birth to a series of fresh misconceptions. Hence a triple alliance against Japan was formed, for the Japanese were suddenly regarded as warlike and eager for fresh conquests. The suspicion that Japan had a secret treaty with Great Britain may, however, have caused the formation of an alliance against her just as much as the desire to deprive her of the fruits of her victories. At present there is an idea abroad that Japan has come to an agreement with Russia, regarding the future of Korea. This also is erroneous. The Japanese are an extremely peaceful people. They seek happiness in a simple life and in the beauties of nature; and they have no antipathy against foreigners. But they mean to stand by the golden rule that the Far East belongs to the people of the Far East, and must be governed by them. The markets of Asia are too extensive for the Japanese manufacturers, who can not monopolize them. A conflict between the Japanese and nations who desire to extend their trade only, is, therefore, unlikely. But nations wishing to subjugate the Far East must expect to meet the opposition of the Japanese. No Western nation can be allowed to assume a protectorate over Korea, and unless Russia is willing to abandon that peninsula she can not be on good terms with the Japanese people, tho she may be on good terms with the Japanese Government. The great aim of Japan is to prevent the ruin of China. Great Britain must remember this. British interests are greater in the Far East than those of other European or American nations. England must therefore adopt a fixed policy. Flirtation must be prohibited among nations as well as individuals.—*Translated and condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## BISMARCK AND QUEEN VICTORIA'S INFLUENCE.

IT has frequently been said that a letter from Queen Victoria to Emperor William II. would have more weight than the advice of his chancellors, and the British papers now hint that the Czar's visit at Balmoral may bring about important political changes. At this juncture Bismarck publishes an old letter of his, addressed to Emperor William I., August 13, 1875. It proves that the Emperor, tho pleased to obtain information from the Queen, kept nothing from his Chancellor. The Dutch, Belgian, Austrian, and Italian papers give translations of the letter in full, and regard it as proof that Germany had no intention to attack France in 1875. The French papers give the full text of the letter, but without comment. The English papers on the other hand comment but do not publish the full text of the letter. We give it as it appeared in the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, omitting some introductory personal remarks only. The Chancellor wrote:

"I have the honor to enclose Queen Victoria's letter; it would have been very interesting if Her Majesty had more clearly indicated the sources of this information. These sources must have seemed to her very good, else they would not have been hinted at, nor would the British Government have followed them up with serious and unfriendly proceedings. I do not know whether

Your Majesty will think it fit to take Queen Victoria at her word when she says that it 'would be easy to prove that her fears are not exaggerated.' It would be of some importance to discover how such serious mistakes were transported to Windsor. The hint about persons which 'must be regarded as representatives of Your Majesty's Government' seems to point at Graf Munster. Like Graf Moltke, he may have spoken of the usefulness of an early attack upon France, altho I know nothing about it and nobody has given him a mission to do so. It may, of course, be said that it is not in the interest of peace that France should believe herself secure from attack, whatever she may do. To-day, as in 1867 in the Luxemburg question, I would never advise Your Majesty to begin a war for no better reason than because it is possible that the enemy may soon wish to begin it. It is too difficult to guess at the ways of divine Providence to risk this. But neither is it of use to assure one's opponent that one will invariably wait to be attacked. I would not censure Munster if he has expressed himself to that effect, but that would not justify the British Government in consulting the other powers against us, *sans nous dire gare*. Such a serious and unfriendly proceeding gives color to the suspicion that Queen Victoria had more reasons to believe in our warlike intentions than a mere conversational expression on the part of Graf Munster. I do not even believe that he said such a thing. Lord Russell declares that he has always reported his conviction that we want peace. On the other hand the Roman Catholics and their friends have secretly and also openly in their press accused us of warlike intentions, and the French Ambassador has reported these lies as truths. But even this would not be sufficient to shake Queen Victoria's faith in Your Majesty's own denials, of which the Queen speaks in her letter of June 20. I am not well enough acquainted with the Queen's peculiarities to judge whether the sentence that 'it would be easy to prove' has been inserted to mark an imprudence once committed, rather than to confess openly an error.

"I hope Your Majesty will forgive if my interest as 'one who is in the business' has caused me to dilate on this point.

"The Turkish affairs will hardly assume alarming proportions, if only the three imperial courts are united in purpose, and it is Your Majesty who has the greatest chance to work effectively in the interest of peace, for we are the only ones who have not at present any direct interests at stake. For the rest I can only say that it would be useful to us if the attention of the public and the policy of the powers could be turned away from the Franco-German question to other matters of interest."

It will be remembered that Bismarck lost no time in 1875. He denounced the British and Russian ministers, and denied most categorically that he intended to begin a war. Various reasons are assigned to the Old Chancellor for publishing the above letter just now. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, notices that now, as in 1875, the Turkish question was on the tapis, and that now as then the English papers are full of references to imaginary services rendered by England to France. Thus Germany is said to have been prevented from annexing Cherbourg by England. England, too, is said to have retarded the bombardment of Paris, altho Graf Frankenberg's memoirs show that the Prussian Court and Field-Marshal Moltke wished to spare Paris, but were compelled to resort to the bombardment in order to prove that English intervention was ineffectual as far as they were concerned.

The *Kieler Zeitung* supposes that England will claim to have influenced the Czar through the Queen, and that Bismarck meant to warn the world of what was coming. An article in *The St. James's Gazette* seems to justify this suspicion. That paper says:

"A great personality, a Cromwell or a Napoleon, plays his part before all the world, but he passes away and leaves no successor. A deeper, more subtle, and more continuous influence is that exercised by royal and official personages, who work without noise or parade of power—mere figureheads we call them sometimes, mere mechanical signers of documents and affixers of seals—but whose influence in reality is constant and powerful in great things as in small. One is reminded of this fact, so often overlooked, not so much by the festivities at the Hofburg as by an old letter of Prince Bismarck's. . . . And we know now that it was the personal influence of Queen Victoria and the Czar Alexander ex-



exercised on the Emperor William that prevented a war into which all Europe might have been dragged. . . . The truth is that, instead of the elimination of the personal and hereditary element, that element seems to grow every day more powerful. We know what the Radicals said a couple of years ago about the reasons for the choice of Lord Rosebery to lead what Mr. Gladstone had left of their party; we know how much the Queen's personal knowledge and opinions have weighed with Ministers like Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, and we see from Prince Bismarck's letter what an influence she had in preventing war between France and Germany."

*The Speaker*, London, says that altho "it remains uncertain how far Bismarck was only blustering and how far he really meant to go," the Chancellor had been baffled by the Queen and the Czar, the latter assuring France of his protection. *The Toronto Week* says:

"In this letter Bismarck complained bitterly of Queen Victoria's personal intervention to prevent a renewal of hostilities, and from that time on he was persistently and vindictively hostile to her family. The whole incident shows Queen Victoria in the light of international peace-maker. It recalls that other and earlier episode of history in the course of which she used her influence to prevent France from recognizing at a critical stage of the American Civil War the independence of the Southern Confederacy—a memorable service which many worthy people in the United States seem to have forgotten."

*The Week* also declares that the Queen has had a long conference with Lord Salisbury, in order to be prepared for the task of influencing the Czar.

#### RUSSIA'S "POLITICAL DESTINY."

THE Russian press is gradually unrolling the plans of the Leviathan Empire for its future expansion. *The Novoye Vremya*, St. Petersburg, urges the Government to possess itself of Mookpo, as a convenient outlet for Russian trade in the Far East. *The St. Petersburg Zeitung* publishes an article on the political destiny of Russia in Central Asia. It is said to be written by a prince closely connected with the Czar, and advocates further annexation. It runs as follows:

"Our political destiny with regard to Asia is not fully accomplished as long as large sections of the Mohammedan Turcomans are subjected to Afghan and Chinese rule. We have proofs that the Afghan and Chinese Turcomans are yearning to be united with their brothers and kinsmen under the sway of the Great White Czar. Have we a right to close our ears to their appeals? Have we a right to express our sympathies with them and yet to stand aloof inactive while their blood is being spilled in China and Afghanistan? It must be remembered that we have never acted as conquerors toward these Asiatics. They became our brothers by natural affinity and gravitation, and they place their hopes in our protection. We are not justified in abandoning them. So far as China is concerned this question may be settled easily and amicably enough, thanks to the cordial and intimate relation in which we now stand toward that empire. Afghan Turkestan, however, must be reunited with Bokhara, even if it should be necessary to use force for the accomplishment of this restoration. Russia's conscience has been aroused with regard to this question, and as she is sufficiently powerful, she will insist upon a geographical and ethnographical readjustment of her frontiers, without the idle fear of provoking Afghanistan or her protectors."

In connection with this it should be mentioned that Russia's influence in Central Asia has indeed been regarded as beneficial by many observers. The Eurasians do not regard the Russian as a second edition of the Turk. *The Statesman*, Calcutta, writes to the following effect:

It is easy enough to raise an outcry against the Russian bogey and to predict that all Central Asia will be brought under the knout. We must remember what the territories now held by Russia were like before the annexation. There is no denying that Russia has introduced civilization in those parts, and no enmity

against the Muscovite should cause us to close our eyes to that fact.

*The Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, declares that no Continental power has any reason to object to Russia's expansion in the East. Germany, in particular, can only welcome an increase of the Russian Empire, as it will open new markets for German goods.

#### PRINCE LOBANOW'S DEATH.

PRINCE LOBANOW, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died suddenly August 30. He has been regarded as one of the master minds of Europe, and his death has caused the European press to comment very freely on the political situation. It is generally thought that the gradual grouping of all Continental powers against England is largely due to Prince Lobanow's exertions. On the Continent his death is deplored because he managed to preserve the peace of Europe. England, however, gives a sigh of relief and hopes that the future will be more auspicious to her. *The Frankfurter Zeitung* says:

"Great events are in preparation in Asia. The question what is to become of India and of China is assuming a more concrete form. Russia has discovered that she is a world-power, and that she may not risk her existence for a comparatively small stake. What is Turkey compared with China and India, what is Constantinople in comparison with Pekin and Delhi! . . . Prince Lobanow was just the man to carry out this far-seeing policy. He had long been diplomatically employed in Berlin, Constantinople, London, and Vienna. He had experience and was willing to listen to reason. He knew that Austria-Hungary would not cross Russia's path if she is not interfered with, and he understood that Germany wants only one thing—to be left alone. We can only hope that the Czar may find a minister as able, as peaceable, and as willing to continue Russia's wise policy as Prince Lobanow."

*The Fremdenblatt*, Vienna, in an evidently inspired article, declares that Prince Lobanow set the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs to rights with regard to the Franco-Russian Alliance. Prince Lobanow assured the Austrian that, altho a treaty really existed, it was purely defensive.

*The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, says:

"It is not easy to judge what influence Prince Lobanow's sudden death will have in diplomatic circles. Thus much is certain: Not only the Russian Empire and its young Czar, but all Europe have to mourn a great loss. For Prince Lobanow was fully alive to the terrible effect which a great European war would have; and he was in consequence a man of peace in the best sense of the word. While he was at the helm in Russia, Europe was certain that everything possible would be done to prevent a struggle. At the moment of his demise he could be least well spared from his place, for the Eastern question is assuming threatening proportions."

*The Temps*, Paris, deplores the death of Lobanow specially as a loss to France. His presence in Paris during the Czar's visit there would, it was thought, have produced important results. "He was a true friend of the French people," continues the paper, "he liked our manners and customs and was thoroughly at home in Paris. But his death will change nothing in the present relations between France and Russia. The alliance, which he helped to bring about, will continue."

In accordance with British custom the English press, tho acknowledging Lobanow's greatness, declares that he served humanity badly by adopting an anti-English policy. *The Daily Chronicle* hopes that the Czar will change his attitude with regard to the Armenian question now that his "great, but ill-inspired counsellor" has been removed. *The Daily News* denounces Prince Lobanow's "candid cynicism," which made him say that the Armenians, as Bismarck said of the French, "might stew in their own juice." *The Leeds Mercury* hopes that "the disappear-

ance of this baneful personality which has brooded disastrously over Europe will lead to that awakening of the heart and conscience of the nations for which Mr. Gladstone lately expressed a despairing wish." But not all English papers write in this way. Some of them have grasped the situation fully, and there are plenty of evidences that thoughtful Englishmen see the danger which threatens their country, and are fully prepared to ward it off. *The St. James's Gazette*, which has lately been conspicuous for the lucidity and finish of its leading articles, comments upon Prince Lobanow and his policy in the following manner:

"It would be wrong to say that Prince Lobanow's statecraft, if we may call it his, has been animated by hostility to Great Britain. Directly hostile it was not to any power. Lobanow was essentially the Peace Minister as Alexander III. was the Peace Emperor. The late Minister's services to his Government lay chiefly in the successful series of negotiations and arrangements by which the stronger powers of the world, and some of the weaker ones, are now looking to Russia to maintain this peace without any material sacrifice of the interests which they possess. There is no government in Europe, if there is one elsewhere, so insane, so reckless as to seek war. In Europe no government—not even that of France, when it counts the risk—has the nerve to disturb the *status quo*. That is Russia's opportunity. 'Put yourself on my side,' she says, 'and the mad ambitions which would bring all our bayonets clashing together shall be powerless.' That was the Russian bait, to which one government after another—France, Serbia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Germany, and now Austria and possibly Italy—has risen.

"But if fear is the master passion, cupidity is nearly as insistent. Most of the civilized states want something. They would like more territory, more trade, more opportunity for mercantile and colonial expansion, more bases for their navy, more fertile breeding-grounds for their emigrant population."

This, thinks the writer, is the great danger which threatens the British Empire. The English care little how the rest of Europe fights, as long as England is not disturbed in her foreign possessions. The Continental nations don't care how much fighting is carried on in Asia, in Africa, and in the South Sea, as long as peace is maintained in Europe. *The St. James's Gazette* continues:

"Our *status quo* is in the larger world. Beyond Europe, wherever anybody moves, he finds the tall shadow of Britain across his path. Our interests and those of Continental states pull different ways. Can it be hard for Russian diplomacy to represent, nay, honestly believe—that England is the great disturber in Europe because she is selfishly anxious that no foot shall tread too near her great cantle of the earth? We want to break up Turkey, it would be said—and not without real conviction—because it suits our own ends, tho the result must be to form Europe into two hostile camps, and wreck at least Austria in the process. On the other hand, does Russia want to shake herself free from her Arctic bonds in the Far East, and get down to the open sea; does France seek a stage for her ambition in Asia, or Germany try to find an outlet for her prolific colonists and fertile traders—then England 'comes me cranking in,' with that ugly black fleet in the background. You would interfere with her China trade here, her Mincing-lane trade there, her 'suzerainty' elsewhere. But the Russian combination promises better things. . . . The Continental powers are invited to arrange, under the leadership of the great empire which lies right across Europe and Asia, to keep things as they are *here*; and then compass their several desires by quiet mutual arrangement—no fighting, remember—*there*. It will involve changes of territory and shiftings of power; but not such as will mean the mobilizing of the conscript regiments. That, as it seems to us, has been the recent drift of Russian policy. Can we wonder at its success?"—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

GREAT BRITAIN is about to convert the Gulf of Persia into another 'British lake.' Since the island of Bahrein has been annexed, a British protectorate has been established on the Katar peninsula. Turkey protests, but ineffectually.

## THE IRISH CONVENTION.

A "CONVENTION of the Irish Race" met in Dublin in the beginning of September. From every part of the world Irishmen came together to devise some means of healing their differences. After three days, the gathering broke up in a row. It appears that the minority was unwilling to abide by the decisions of the majority, and that the nominal majority, which is led by Mr. Dillon, has a veritable *enfant terrible* to contend with in the person of Healy, who exercises much influence. It is universally acknowledged that the Irish Nationalists have an able man in the person of Sexton, but he, too, is afraid that Healy would be too much for him to manage. The gravity of the conflict is increased by the fact that the priests can not make up their minds to throw in their whole influence for one man.

*The Freeman's Journal*, on the part of the Dillonites, calls the meeting a big success as far as numbers are concerned. But that is all. The paper deplors that the minority refused to submit to the majority in the presence of so many Irishmen from abroad. *The Daily Independent*, the Parnellite organ, indulges in the following bitter remarks:

"This meeting is the most brazen attempt yet made to delude the Irish people and to obtain money under false pretenses. . . . The organizers of the farce are a desperate gang of disappointed politicians, who are prepared to resort to all sorts of dodges to save themselves for a while from the ruin which they know is inevitable. The convention is a collection of dupes and nobodies. To say that it represents the Irish race is an audacious falsehood. The delegates were chosen by little knots of Dillonites here and there, numbering sometimes as many as ten individuals. As a representative assembly the convention is a fraud."

*United Ireland* says:

"A party of independent men, even with the imperfect knowledge of Irish affairs which the vast majority of the so-called delegates possessed, might very easily have set such inquiry on foot as would have at all events revealed the reasons for national dissension. By their failure to make any attempt in this direction, by their ready compliance with the engineering tactics of the bosses who controlled the convention, the delegates have, we fear, furnished another argument to the enemies of Ireland against our capacity for self-government. Not only the opening speech of the chairman, but actually every expression of opinion uttered there went to show that the assembled delegates realized to the full the evil of dissension and division in the National ranks. Yet from beginning to end of the three days' sitting there was not a glimmer of a suggestion as to how they could be healed, nor an attempt at inquiry into their origin and cause. The convention found the anti-Parnellite Party split into two factions, and it merely endeavored to strengthen the hands of one against the other."

The English Liberals are not at all pleased with this manifest inability of Irishmen to unite. An Irish contingent, strong in its unity, would be worth having in the House of Commons. Two or three Irish factions whose votes can not be depended upon are considered useless by both English parties. *The Speaker*, London, says:

"The reunion of Irish Nationalists is indispensable to the attainment of the object which they all profess to desire. If the present condition of internal squabbling is maintained, then Home Rule will hardly reenter the range of practical politics within the next twenty years. If, on the other hand, the differences now so glaring are healed, and the Irish Parliamentary party press their constitutional demands with the unanimity which used to distinguish them, neither Radicals nor Tories can hold out against a claim so obviously reasonable and just. . . .

"These considerations are so obvious that the ordinary Englishman can not understand their being overlooked. To him it seems, rightly or wrongly, that if Irish Nationalists squabble among themselves instead of fighting on the same side for their country's rights they can not really care whether they get Home Rule or not."



*The Spectator*, London, thinks it is a fortunate circumstance for England "that even Irishmen can not *both* have the cake and eat it too. If opposition to England is the best bond for cementing Irish unity, the Irish leaders which use English help to accomplish their object must always encounter much opposition among the Home-rulers."

*The Saturday Review* thinks the real interest of the convention is the interest it is likely to exercise over the two great English parties. It says:

"If the Radicals raise the standard of Home Rule at the next election—that is, if they raise it honestly and squarely—they simply must get back the solid Irish vote. There is only one move in the game which might upset these calculations—the Tories might grant Home Rule, wrapped up more or less, before the General Election. Then, indeed, the Radicals would be dished, but not more hopelessly than they would be by breaking with the Irish."

*The St. James's Gazette* regards Home Rule as dead as a door-nail, and thinks that no convention of any sort will recall it to life. The majority of Irish demands have been granted, and the people are satisfied. Hence the paper thinks it is justified in commenting as follows:

"The appeal of the Dillonites, whipped for the moment by Mr. Davitt, to the Irish race abroad, is simply a cloak to hide the fact that had they called their followers from Ireland itself very few would have come. . . . By stupendous exertions and by means of the new attractions of Ireland as a tourist resort, a few 'accredited delegations' have been scraped together from the English colonies; but anything less representative of the Irish race could hardly be imagined. One happy accident we do recognize in Mr. Dunleavy, of Philadelphia, whose first words were that 'he had been much impressed by the land of his birth since he first set foot on it a few days ago.' But this excellent Irish bull only reveals the fact that Mr. Dunleavy and those like him know nothing, by their own confession, of the present state of Ireland, and still think of it as the distressful country of half a century and more ago."

Many papers are convinced that the disunion exhibited at the convention will greatly affect the financial standing of Home Rule. Irishmen abroad will be informed that Irishmen at home never cease to quarrel, and will button their pockets. *The Times* says:

"Healy and Redmond have declined to regard as serious the Dillonite appeal for reunion. Such defections are not to be counterbalanced by the presence of 'delegates'—how chosen it does not appear—professing to speak on behalf of exiles of the 'Irish Race' in America and Australia. The air of mild surprise affected by these visitors—who, curiously enough, are unanimous in accepting the claims of Mr. Dillon to unquestioned rule—at the indisposition of large numbers of Irishmen to accept the decision of the majority would seem to reveal a simplicity of character that has marvelously survived the experience of political organizations in the United States and in the colonies."

*The Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"The Dillonites, who want unity on condition that they are to be the predominant partners, put the cart before the horse when they issued cards for their *conversazione*. They thought that reunion could be obtained as the outcome of a convention; it did not occur to them that a convention, to be of any service whatever, must itself be the outcome of a desire for reunion. No such desire, however, exists. The factions have not had their belly-full of fighting yet by a long way, and there will be more—many more—wigs on the green before they have."

On the Continent the convention did not attract much attention. It is a foregone conclusion with most Continental writers that Irish factional feuds will never end, and that Irish Home-rulers, on that account, can never become reliable allies of a nation at war with England. *The Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, nevertheless, thinks that the want of union among the Irish hurts the

United Kingdom more than a solid Home-rule phalanx. It says:

"What salvation is to be expected of such a gathering which, called together for the purposes of peace, ends with a free fight among its members? Yet we regard the pleasure of the English Conservatives as unwarranted. The Salisbury Cabinet indeed may regard the division among the Home-rulers with indifference, for it has a strong majority. But the time will come when the want of a solid Irish faction may be of great importance in the English Parliament, and England and Ireland will then both discover that British interests suffer by this war between the frogs and the mice."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE DIVISION OF WEALTH IN FRANCE.

ONE of the main arguments of the Socialists against the existing order of things is that wealth is concentrated in the hands of the few, and that it is impossible for most men to rise to any degree of comfort and affluence. *The Journal des Débats*, Paris, has subjected this assertion to a somewhat searching investigation, and finds that the wealth of the nation is much more evenly divided than the revolutionaries admit. The paper gives the following particulars with regard to France:

"The capital owned by the French people at present amounts to about \$17,000,000,000. Of these \$2,000,000,000 has been invested in foreign values. Of the rest over \$10,000,000,000 is invested in the national debt, in railroad shares, in the *Crédit Foncier*, and the Bank of France, provincial and municipal loans and savings-banks. The Socialists claim that this enormous wealth is almost exclusively in the hands of the 'Feudal Barons of Finance.' Now let us investigate this statement. We will take first the national debt. Even as long ago as 1830 there were 108,493 recipients of 5-per-cent. interest on this debt, which means that the average was \$23 per head. Of holders of 3-per-cent. bonds there were 16,530, drawing an average income of \$24. To-day, however, the number of persons drawing interest on the national debt is no less than 5,096,811, with an average income from this source of \$31.80. The popular notion that every shareholder of the Bank of France is a modern *Croesus*, is also erroneous. The statistics reveal that there are as many as 28,358 of these 'nabobs,' holding on an average five shares each, valued at \$3,500, rather a small thing for a 'cruel exploiter of the people.' The capital invested in railroad shares is about \$4,000,000,000, divided among 700,000 families, which allows at the highest \$3,000 to each family on an average. The creditors of the *Crédit Foncier* and the savings-banks form an imposing array of 8,600,000 'capitalists.' Where does the much-decried capitalist oligarchy come in?"

These statistics have caused similar investigations in other countries, leading to similar results. *The Politischen Nachrichten*, Berlin, says:

"Even the French statistics, tho compiled for France alone, may be taken as applicable to the world in general, and especially for Germany, where the difference between rich and poor is least marked. It is therefore impossible to divide a nation into a minority of rich and a great mass of 'disinherited,' and the people who endeavor to do this either do not know the truth or lie intentionally."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## FOREIGN NOTES.

It is said that the Emperor of China intends to break with the old system by which every one of his acts is regulated according to the ancient law-books, whose dicta are expounded by the censors. The Emperor wishes to surround himself with young men known for their ability and intelligence rather than the censors, whose chief claim to recognition lies in the fact that they belong to powerful ancient families. The opposition to the Emperor's plans is strengthened by the Empress-mother.

A MEETING has been held at Johannesburg, instituting a branch of the South African League. The chairman, Dr. Hartley, asked the meeting to agitate for the predominance of British interests throughout South Africa for the good of all South African nationalities. The Boers, he said, must be taught to distinguish between the mild British rule and the strict administration of the Germans. Only Great Britain can save South Africa from falling a victim to German tyranny.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

ON Wednesday, September 23, the reign of Queen Victoria became the longest in the history of England. On that day she exceeded the reign of her grandfather, George III., having succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, and consequently having reigned fifty-nine years, three months, and three days. Numerous telegrams from all parts of the world were received by Her Majesty conveying the congratulations of sovereigns and ministers. It had been suggested that the event be made an occasion for a grand celebration; but the Queen requested that such celebration be deferred to the sixtieth anniversary of her accession next June. We reproduce here some comments on the event from *The Churchman* of this city:

"During the years just preceding the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, peace reigned in every land. Experiments were being tried everywhere, including the experiment of standing still. Liberalism was the ruling creed in theory, even among the statesmen who resisted it in practise. The artistic and literary ideals of the preceding century were falling into disrepute. In the state, beneficial and important changes were being brought about by the Whig ministry under Lord Melbourne.

"At the time of the accession of Queen Victoria, less than fifteen millions of passengers a year were carried on the British railways and telegraphy was treated as a toy. Now ten hundred millions of people are carried yearly on the railways of Great Britain alone. The modern policeman had not appeared, and there was no state provision whatever for the education of the poor. Rowland Hill was working out a plan for post-office reform amidst the stern opposition of the post-office authorities.

"But the most obvious fact in connection with the Queen's reign is the amazing growth of the British Empire in population and extent during that period. When the Queen ascended the throne, there were only twenty-six millions of people in the British Isles. Now there are forty millions. The British possessions in India at that time were not a quarter of their present area, and they were ruled by a company of merchant princes. Now, the Queen is acknowledged as Empress over a larger territory than was ever ruled by a Baber, an Akbar, or any Oriental potentate, and over a larger number of Mohammedan subjects than ever acknowledged prophet, calif, or king. In South Africa alone the British possessions are as large as Austria, and in Western and Central Africa the Queen claims authority over a million square miles. Sixty years ago the whole white population of Australia was not equal to that of a third-class American city, while New Zealand had not been officially established as a colony. At the present time the British Empire contains ten million square miles, and an estimated population of three hundred and sixty millions of people. Nearly one person out of every four on the face of the earth acknowledges, either directly or indirectly, the authority of the Queen, and yet the vitality of the race which has wrought these results shows no sign of abatement. The colonist in South Africa is just as vigorous as the early colonist of Virginia, and the men who are doing their best to establish an English colony in Central Africa are made precisely of the same stuff as those who came over to New England in the *Mayflower*. In the Transvaal, in Central Africa, in Australia, and in New Zealand this very same race is steadily solving international problems both by the sheer increase of numbers, and the enterprise and intelligence of a vigorous manhood."

We take the following from the *Springfield Republican*, concerning her personal share in the government of her realm:

"In political reforms she has not been always a negative quantity. When reform bills for the extension of the suffrage and the abolishment of abuses have been in debate in Parliament, more than once a word from Victoria through some trusted friend—a duke or an archbishop, or the premier of the day—has called down the obstruction of the House of Lords, and left the way clear for the will of the people. More than once the Queen has had a weighty warning to give to both Lords and Commons, and to her Ministers, in respect to foreign affairs. No one will forget

the interference of the Queen in our Civil War, when her influence is credited with checking Lord John Russell's disposition to recognize the Southern Confederacy. And it shows the Queen's wisdom that she speaks so rarely. Were she perpetually interfering the result would be wrangling among the Ministers and in the Houses of Parliament. But as it is, when the Queen has anything to say through some recognized authority, the utterance has weight. The Queen has never been at enmity with her Ministers—Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative, none of them can say that she has antagonized their measures. She has preferred one course to another, many a time; she has had Ministers whom she loved, like Disraeli; others whom she respected, as Gladstone; but she has had no enemies among her premiers. Queen Victoria knows her place—like the great Duke of Wellington, one of her most prized counselors, she is 'rich in saving common sense.'"

## THE LAST DITCH OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

THE story of Jefferson Davis's capture has been told time and again; but we do not remember to have seen an account, from the Confederate side, of the events and feelings of the Southern officers during the flight just prior thereto. Ben C. Truman, in *The United Service* (August), gives the story as it came to him from the lips of a survivor of that occasion. The name of the narrator is not given, but the account is circumstantial enough to warrant its acceptance. It ran as follows:

"There are not many of us left who accompanied Mr. Davis from Greensborough, N. C., to Washington, Ga. We reached the former place at or about midnight April 17, with orders to escort and guard the President and his Cabinet and the archives of the Confederate government. Solemn is no word to apply to that cortège. Still, I don't believe there was that agony that one beholds in Meissonier's wonderful painting of 1812. But there was no hilarity, I can assure you, altho Mr. Davis was always affable, kind, cheerful, and resolute. He rode at the head of the column all the way. General Cooper and Judah P. Benjamin rode in the ambulance, and so did Mr. Trenholm and family. If I remember correctly, Reagan and Lubbock, of Texas, and Preston Johnston, a nephew of Albert Sidney Johnston, rode to the right of the President; while upon his left were George Davis and General St. Johns. There were, also, Quartermaster-General Lawton and Chief-Engineer Gilmer and their staffs. I had fought all through the war as a high private of Dibrell's command, and had never been in so much exalted company before.

"I had never put eyes on Mr. Davis until then—nor any one I have named. But you should have seen us when we arrived at Salisbury. Here were remnants of lost armies from Georgia, Virginia, and various parts of the Carolinas, all being pushed to a common center by Grant, Sherman, Stoneman, Wilson, and other victorious Federals. No pen can describe or pencil delineate that heartrending scene. Here were the President of the Lost Cause, many civil functionaries, gilt-edged officers, and half-starved soldiers, negroes, and refugees. Here was a *débris* such as will never be aggregated again. Surely, the bottom of the Confederacy had fallen out—I felt it in my soul. But on we pressed, and at every little town or cross-roads we encountered refugees and furloughed Confederates, who thrilled us with the unwelcome intelligence of Stoneman's approach. I remember, particularly, after we had crossed Yadkin River, that General Dibrell received word from General Ferguson that Stoneman was nearing Charlotte, and so we were marched all night, arriving at Charlotte about sunrise. I must admit that we did not want to see Stoneman; still, we felt somewhat disappointed when we discovered that he had deceived us and burned all the bridges over the Catawba. The end was near. . . . On the morning of the 26th we started for Abbeyville. Our original intention was to cross the Catawba at Nation Ford; but high water, burnt bridges, and other obstacles necessitated a change of route, and we went by way of Yorkville and Unionville to Cokesbury, and arrived at Abbeyville May 1. In the meantime news had reached us of Joe Johnston's surrender, and that General Bragg had disbanded the Second and Third South Carolina Cavalry. The fall



of Spanish Fort and Blakely and the occupation of Mobile and the success of Wilson came right along with the other shocks. Then came rumors of Forrest's defeat at Selma and Stoneman's capture at Athens, and the occupation of Atlanta, Macon, Augusta, and the utter demoralization of that part of Johnston's army that had not surrendered. Think! I thought nothing. I knew it all. And I saw the utter hopelessness of reaching the Mississippi.

"I should say we were—yes, sir—pretty near the last ditch of the Southern Confederacy.

"It was at Abbeyville, about four o'clock in the afternoon of May 2, and Mr. Davis called a council of—of—well, I'll call it war. Mr. Davis presided, with General Bragg on his right and General Breckinridge on his left. Bragg was senior general of the Confederacy, as Lee, Johnston, Cooper, and Beauregard had surrendered. Then there were Generals Dibrell, of Tennessee; Ferguson, of South Carolina; and Basil Duke, of Kentucky; yes, and there were General Vaughan, of Tennessee and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

"I can count on every man I have left," said Ferguson; "I can count on two hundred that would rather die in the last ditch than surrender."

"I can not speak of my men in such glowing terms," remarked General Dibrell, "except to say you, Mr. President, and General Breckinridge. I will not of my own accord ask my men to fight further. The cause is lost. The Confederacy is no more. I do not deem it just to risk another noble life except for the purpose as before stated."

"There are one hundred and fifty men in my command," exclaimed General Duke, "who will follow me wherever I go, even were it right straight into the jaws of hell. I do not know that our cause is lost. Pardon me, my friends, but if you all feel as I do our cause is not lost."

"My command is prepared to accept whatever terms are accepted by General Johnston, and I shall go with my command," said General Vaughan.

"And I will never surrender unless ordered to by the President or Secretary of War," declared Colonel Breckinridge; "but my men do not share with me this feeling, and I shall not urge them to go further."

"Then Mr. Davis addressed us substantially as follows. 'It is useless to keep men under arms who do not wish to fight—criminal to risk the lives of the men who are willing to fight or the bravery of those who will not. Therefore, we must winnow the commands. I could have been at Shreveport to-day, but I was not willing to leave those who were still in the field. General Johnston has undoubtedly surrendered. I do not believe there are five hundred troops that can be further depended upon in this department. My plan now is to join General Taylor, and if his army goes to pieces I will cross the river. And if the cause is finally lost, my friends, remember I have done my duty to the best of my ability. But the cause is not lost, altho the present war may result disastrously. The noble blood shed during these four years has not been shed in vain; and, mark what I say now, under other auspices and other leaders our cause will yet succeed.'

"Will I ever forget that scene? I should say not. Well, it was agreed that Mr. Davis should start at once for Washington, Ga., with a small escort, and go from there as he pleased. That General Breckinridge should take personal command of the cavalry and cross the Savannah River at Vienna, where there was a pontoon bridge. This was carried out, and at daylight we had all crossed the river, and soon afterward we were all paid, each receiving twenty-six dollars in coin from General Breckinridge down to the humblest private. This was the 3d of May. On the 4th we heard officially of General Johnston's surrender, and then all our commands laid down their arms except General Breckinridge and fifty-six officers and men, and General Duke and one hundred and sixty officers and men. On the 5th we received news of the Federal possession of Athens, Augusta, Macon, Selma, Mobile, and all round we were truly in the last ditch. About nine o'clock General Breckinridge ordered General Duke and Colonel Breckinridge to disband their troops, saying, 'Not one of these noble Kentuckians shall risk his life for me. I am now only a fugitive, and have nothing left but to preserve a life dear and useful to my family. Good-by' And he put spurs to his horse and rode away; and in just one hour we were surrounded by Federal cavalry."

## HOW WASHINGTON AVERTED CIVIL WAR.

IT is, perhaps, a legitimate subject of debate, which were the greater, the services Washington rendered his country in war or those rendered by him in peace? When the victory at Yorktown was achieved, and hostilities were slackened, there came a critical time when the army, not yet disbanded, flushed with the pride of power, angry to find its rightful claims for arrears of pay unsatisfied by the States, contemplated revolution and sought to make a monarch of Washington. A review of these events is given in *Harper's* (September) by Woodrow Wilson. The ascendancy which Washington had attained at this time not only over the army but over the people as well was the salvation of the nascent republic. Mr. Wilson draws this picture of him at the time:

"The privates are all generals, but not soldiers," the gallant Montgomery had cried, in his hot impatience with the heady militiamen he was bidden command; but it was not so in the presence of Washington, when once these men had taken his measure. They were then 'rivals in praising him,' the Abbé Robin declared, 'fearing him even when he was silent, and retaining their full confidence in him after defeats and disgrace.' The singular majesty and poise of this revolutionary hero struck the French officers as infinitely more remarkable than his mastery in the field and his ascendancy in council. They had looked to find him great in action, but they had not thought to see in him a great gentleman, a man after their own kind in grace and courtesy and tact, and yet so lifted above the manner of courts and drawing-rooms by an incommunicable quality of grave sincerity which they were at a loss how to describe; for no one could tell whether it were a gift of the mind or of the heart. It was certain only that it constituted the atmosphere and apotheosis of the man. The Marquis de Chastellux noted, with a sort of reverent awe for this hero not yet turned of fifty, how perfect a union reigned between his physical and moral qualities. . . .

"In the absence of any real government, Washington proved the only prop of authority and law. What the crisis was no one knew quite so thoroughly or so particularly as he. It consisted in the ominous fact that the army was the only organized and central power in the country and that it had deep reason for discontent and insubordination. When it had served its purpose greatly at Yorktown, and the war seemed ended at a stroke, the country turned from it in indifference—left it without money; talked of disbanding it without further ceremony, and with no provision made for arrears of pay seemed almost to challenge it to indignation and mutiny."

After Yorktown, Washington spent four months in Philadelphia in cooperation with Congress, returning in March, 1782, to the army at Newburg. Then occurred the following event:

"He had been scarcely two months at his post when a letter was placed in his hands which revealed, more fully than any observations of his own could have revealed it, the pass to which affairs had come. The letter was from Col. Lewis Nicola, an old and respected officer, who stood nearer than did most of his fellow officers to the commander-in-chief in intimacy and affection, and who felt it his privilege to speak plainly. The letter was calm in temper, grave and moderate in tone, with something of the gravity and method of a disquisition written upon abstract questions of government; did not broach its meaning like a revolutionary document; but what it proposed was nothing less, when read between the lines, than that Washington should suffer himself to be made king, and that so an end should be put to the incompetency and ingratitude of a band of weak and futile republics. Washington met the suggestion with a rebuke so direct and overwhelming that Colonel Nicola must himself have wondered how he ever dared make such a venture. 'Be assured, sir,' said the indignant commander, 'no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army. . . . I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to

whom your schemes are more disagreeable. . . . Let me conjure you, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me; to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.' He was cut to the quick that his own officers should deem him an adventurer, willing to advance his own power at the expense of the very principles he had fought for."

But the dangers of a revolution were not averted by Washington's refusal to accept a crown. We quote again:

"The very approach of peace, as it grew more certain, quickened the angry fears of the army, lest peace should be made a pretext, when it came, to disperse them before their demands could be driven home upon the demoralized and reluctant Government they were learning to despise. Another spring and the mischief so long maturing was ripe; it looked as if even Washington could not prevent it. It had been rumored in Philadelphia, while the winter held, 'that the army had secretly determined not to lay down their arms until due provision and a satisfactory prospect should be afforded on the subject of their pay,' and that Washington had grown unpopular among almost all ranks because of his harshness against every unlawful means of securing justice. 'His extreme reserve, mixed sometimes with a degree of asperity of temper, both of which were said to have increased of late, had contributed to the decline of his popularity'—so ran the report—and it grew every week the more unlikely he could check the treasonable purposes of his men.

"In March, 1783, the mine was sprung; and then men learned, by a new sign, what power there was in the silent man: how he could handle disaffection and disarm reproach. An open address was spread broadcast through the camp, calling upon the army to use its power to obtain its rights, and inviting a meeting of the officers to devise a way. 'Can you consent to be the only sufferers by this Revolution? . . . If you can, . . . go, . . . carry with you the ridicule, and, what is worse, the pity of the world. Go, starve, and be forgotten. . . . But if you have sense enough to discover, and spirit enough to oppose, tyranny, . . . awake; attend to your situation, and redress yourselves.' Such were its kindling phrases; and no man need deceive himself with thinking they would go unheeded. Washington upon the instant showed his tact and mastery by assuming control of the movement, with a sharp rebuke for such a breach of manly propriety and soldierly discipline, but with no thought to stay a righteous protest. He himself summoned the officers; and when they had come together, stepped to the desk before them, with no show of anger or offended dignity, but very gravely, with a sort of majesty it moved one strangely to see, and taking a written paper from his pocket, adjusted his spectacles to read it. 'Gentlemen,' he said, very simply, 'you will permit me to put on my spectacles, for I have not only grown gray, but almost blind, in the service of my country.' There were wet eyes upon the instant in the room; no man stirred while he read—read words of admonition, of counsel, and of hope which burned at the ear; and when he was done, and had withdrawn, leaving them to do what they would, they did nothing of which he could be ashamed. They spoke manfully, as was right, of what they deemed it just and imperative the Congress should do for them; but they *Resolved*, unanimously, that at the commencement of the present war the officers of the American army engaged in the service of their country from the purest love and attachment to the rights and liberties of human nature, which motives still exist in the highest degree; and that no circumstances of distress or danger shall induce a conduct that may tend to sully the reputation and glory which they have acquired at the price of their blood and eight years' faithful services."

"Washington knew, nevertheless, how black a danger lurked among these distressed men; did not fail to speak plainly of it to the Congress; and breathed freely again only when the soldiers' just demands had at last in some measure been met by at any rate the proper legislation."

**The Coldest Country.**—"The coldest region in the world," according to a writer in *La Nature*, September 5, "is probably Verkhoiausk, where the thermometer falls as low as 68° below zero [—90° F.] and where the average temperature of the month of January is —45° [—49° F.]. We might well believe

that with such a climate the country would be absolutely without inhabitants. This is, however, by no means the case, and the district contains about 10,500 persons, belonging to two different but related races—the Yakut and the Lamut. M. Sergius Kovalik gives us some interesting details about this region in the Bulletin of the Irkutsk Geographical Society. In a great part of the country the cold is felt but little, owing to the great dryness and the absence of winds. It is only in the eastern part that great tempests occur, but there they are terrible. The summer has some interesting peculiarities; during the month of May it is not unusual to see the temperature 30° [86° F.] in the shade, while during the night it freezes. In the latter half of the season the rains are very abundant and often accompanied with inundations, which flood wide areas of country. The vegetation is very poor. Trees are almost entirely absent; there are only prairies. Apart from the fur trade and the fisheries the population lives by breeding cattle, especially cows and reindeer. About eight cows are required to support one family; four may be milked in summer and two in winter. In winter the live stock lives on hay; if the cold is not too severe they are allowed to go out of doors from time to time, but the precaution is taken to cover the udders of the cows with cloth. Milk is the chief food; to this are often added hares, which are quite abundant. The houses are of wood covered with clay, and contain only one room, where human beings and animals live together. The richer classes are better lodged and better fed. They make a fermented drink with milk. They are very hospitable, but also very punctilious on points of honor, for instance, regarding place at table. Who would have expected that in so miserable a country?"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**Elected President.**—"I have it on the word of six Presidents of the United States that even the winning of this great prize in the lottery of life but throws into clearer relief the great truth: 'What shadows we are and what shadows we pursue!'" so concludes an article in *The Fortnightly* by Francis H. Hardy, on "The Making of a President." In the course of the article the following incident is narrated:

"It was my good fortune to be visiting at the house of a man when he received news of his election to the Presidency. To my young mind the mere thought of such high honor was bewildering; I could not picture how I would act in such circumstances. But I did have a vague notion that a man at such a time would act in 'dramatic' fashion—call to the gods for aid—ask High Heaven to witness his gratitude; register his vow of loyalty to duty and Deity. Here, then, was an opportunity to test my theory, and I awaited results with keen anxiety. We were at breakfast when the telegram arrived. His wife tore it open, and, her voice all in a tremble, read, 'You are elected beyond shadow of a doubt.' I looked closely at the lucky man. Not a muscle moved, not the slightest change in his expression was visible. He was silent for a few seconds, and then, as he broke open an egg, he quietly observed, 'Mother, that egg would suffer no injury if kept another year.' Really, I was tempted to throw my cup of coffee at him, his levity seemed so sacrilegious. I hated him because he was so lacking in human nature. Half an hour later I was passing the stables. Looking in, I saw the 'cold-blooded' President-elect standing by the side of his favorite horse. One arm was thrown over its neck, his face was buried in the mane, and his whole frame was convulsed. That very human side of his nature which he kept out of sight, even when surrounded by his own family, he had revealed to his dear old horse. As I passed on I realized that my boyhood idol was again on its old pedestal, and knew that the making of a President had not, in this case, been the unmaking of a man."

#### A Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue of August 8 in "Andrée's Balloon Voyage to the North Pole," you have used millimeters in describing the balloon. In one case you call five millimeters equal to two inches, and in another place ten millimeters equal to four inches.

You will see that you have made the millimeter about ten times as large as it is.

L. CARYL GRATON.

32 N. Corn. St., ITHACA, N. Y.

The mistake was *The Strand Magazine's*, not ours.—Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.



## BUSINESS SITUATION.

## Signs of Improvement as Seen in the Movement of Gold—Wheat, Cotton, Wool, and Iron.

A very moderate and yet distinct improvement is seen, no longer only in the buying of materials, which continues and stiffens prices, but also in orders for products of some industries, in money-markets, and in exports of staples. It is as yet little more than a step toward better things, but has already started some important works, and prompted a few considerable contracts. Continuing arrivals of gold, about \$31,901,550 since the movement began, have raised the Treasury reserve above \$125,000,000, strengthened the banks, and relaxed the stringency in commercial loans, so that at about one per cent. lower rates more business was done than in three previous weeks. Hoarding is no longer reported, but some hoards are being unlocked. The movement of crops continues large, and purchases for export have advanced prices or prevented depression. While the gain in working force is not great, it seems clear that for the first time in many months there is some net gain. Increasing confidence in the political future, in the judgment of most business men, has some influence.

An important change is the general advance in produce markets, especially in wheat, which rose sharply on Thursday and Friday, closing  $\frac{5}{8}$  cents higher for the week, with much buying, apparently on foreign account. Reports of crops abroad were supposed to be the chief cause, as visible supplies in this country increased largely, but for the first time since July 1 Western receipts fell below those of the same week last year. They are still large, and for the first quarter of the crop year thus far have been 52,721,158 bushels, against 40,414,351 last year, a gain of about 30 per cent.; and it is conceivable, but can not be considered quite probable, that such receipts have come from a crop smaller than last year's, altho prices averaged  $10\frac{1}{4}$  cents lower in July, and 6.8 cents lower in August than last year, and only fall below last year's in September because of the sharp decline then and as much advance now. Atlantic exports, flour included, were for the week a little more than a year ago, for September 2,000,000 bushels more, and 21,807,553 bushels since July 1, against 14,128,308 last year. If there should come an unusual foreign demand it would make a great difference with future business.

Cotton advanced an eighth a week ago, but lost three sixteenths, and with full receipts might have gone further but for resumption of work by several important mills. Much less than the full capacity of mills is working, and the demand for goods has been quite slack, with a decline of a sixteenth in print cloths, but in other goods recent advances are maintained. Speculative buying of wool does not abate, sales for four weeks having been 24,844,400 pounds against 23,758,970 last year and 31,021,000 in 1892, but no gain in prices results. The sales are largely for cash, and by holders who have maturing notes to meet, tho some have been for export in spite of a decline of 5 per cent. in the London opening. A few of the woollen mills are resuming, the belated demand for heavy goods constituting most of the gain visible, but manufacturers show confidence that more goods will be wanted when the future is more clear.

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Finished products of iron meet more inquiry, and the placing of contracts for 15,000 tons of steel for three new battle-ships, for one large building here, and for several bridges, explain the starting of two or three works, but after such months as have passed a little business is a gain.—*Dun's Review*, September 26.

## Bank Clearings Decrease, Failures Increase.

The bank clearings' gage of the volume of business brings an expected decrease as compared with last week, the falling-off amounting to more than 5 per cent., the total for six days ending September 24 being \$833,000,000. The decrease this week compared with the corresponding week in 1895 is 14 per cent., but as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1894, this week's gain is nearly 4 per cent. The gain as compared with the fourth week of September, in the panic year, 1893, is 11 per cent., but the decrease when contrasted with the like week in 1892 is nearly 20 per cent.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States continues large, 321 this week, compared with 315 last week, 198 in the fourth week of September, 1895, 204 in the like week of 1894, and as contrasted with only 232 in the corresponding week of 1893, in which week there was a heavy falling-off from the total the week before. In the like week of 1892, a year of comparative business prosperity, only 144 business failures were reported, compared with 321 this week.—*Bradstreet's*, September 26.

## CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

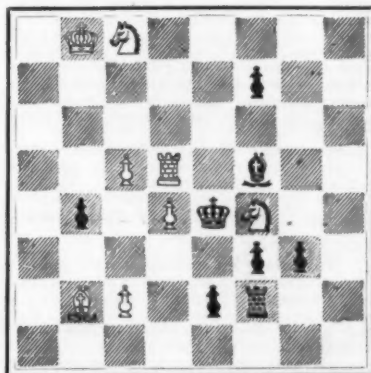
## Problem 168.

BY ADOLPH ROEGNER, LEIPSIC.

(Dedicated to the Players at Nuremberg.)

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on K 5; B on K B 4; R on K B 7; Ps on K 7, K B 2 and 6, K Kt 6, Q Kt 5.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q Kt 8; B on Q Kt 2; Kts on K B 4, Q B 8; R on Q 5; Ps on Q 4, Q B 2 and 5. White mates in three moves.

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## Solution of Problems.

No. 163.

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kt—K 7        | 2. R x R, mate   |
| 1. R x R         | 2. R x Q, mate   |
| 1. ....          | 2. B x Q, mate   |
| 1. Q x R ch      | 2. R—B 5, mate   |
| 1. ....          | 2. Q x Kt, mate  |
| 1. Q x R (B 3)   | 2. Q—R 8, mate   |
| 1. ....          | 2. Kt—B 6, mate  |
| 1. Q any other   | 2. Kt—Kt 6, mate |
| 1. ....          | 2. ....          |
| 1. P—Q 4         | 2. Kt (R 5) any  |
| 1. ....          |                  |
| 1. P—Kt 3        |                  |
| 1. ....          |                  |
| 1. Kt (Ktsq) any |                  |
| 1. ....          |                  |
| 1. Kt (R 5) any  |                  |

Correct solution received from the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; O. E. Wiggers, Nashville; Arthur A. Crosby, South Harwich, Mass.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.

No. 164.

- |           |              |                 |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Q—Kt 4 | 2. Kt—B 3 ch | 3. Kt—Q 7, mate |
| 1. R x Q  | 2. K—B 4     |                 |

Correct solution received from W. G. Donnan, F. H. Johnston, Jean King, New York City; Nelson Hald, Donnebrog, Neb.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.

## Erratum.

Problem 166 by Frankenstein is a three-mover. Govern yourselves accordingly.

## Showalter.

The United States champion has returned from Nuremberg, and gives the following as the reason for his bad showing:

"My own score was so bad that in connection

## A Valuable Report from the United States Weather Bureau.

Mr. Ford A. Carpenter, in charge of United States Weather Bureau at Carson City, Nev., writes: "The Rochester (stove-pipe) Radiator 1 giving excellent satisfaction, a perfect circulation of warm air in the entire room. I have several Weather Bureau thermometers placed in various parts of the room which is heated by a small stove and the Rochester Radiator, and it is remarkable how quickly and how uniformly the temperature rises." Any one interested in economical house heating may obtain some valuable information free by sending address to Rochester Radiator Company, 49 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y.

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with the games themselves every Chess-player must admit there was something wrong. That something, so far as I understand it myself, was simply the hour for commencing play. The clocks were started at nine o'clock every morning and that involved my getting up at about six o'clock, an hour at which I would much rather retire than rise. The force of long-continued habit would not permit me to sleep before one o'clock A.M., and, as a consequence, I was irresistibly drowsy during the early hours of play each day and was generally beaten at an early stage. Some of the games I prolonged in a desperate effort to draw them. Some of the games in which I had a winning advantage, as notably in the game with Lasker, I threw away. I simply could not play good Chess at nine o'clock in the morning and I should have to faithfully practise for a full twelve months before being in condition to play at that hour."

### The Chess-Masters.

The London Times publishes the following interesting table:

Albin, Adolf.—Born 1848, in Bucharest, aged 48.  
 Bardeleben, Curt von.—Born 1861, Germany, 35.  
 Bird, Henry E.—July 14, 1830, West England, 66.  
 Blackburne, Joseph H.—Dec. 10, 1842, Manchester, 54.  
 Burn, Amos.—Dec. 31, 1848, Hull, 48.  
 Englisch, Berthold.—July 9, 1851, Austria, 45.  
 Gunsberg, Isidor.—Nov. 2, 1854, Buda-Pesth, 42.  
 Janowski, D.—In 1868, Wolkowisk, Russia, 28.  
 Lasker, Emanuel.—Dec. 24, 1868, Prussia, 28.  
 Marco, Georg.—Nov. 29, 1863, Czernowitz, 33.  
 Maroczy, Geza.—March 3, 1870, Szegedin, 26.  
 Mason, James.—Nov. 10, 1849, New York, 47.  
 Mieses, Jaques.—Feb. 27, 1863, Leipsic, 33.  
 Pillsbury, Henry N.—Dec. 5, 1872, Somerville, Mass., 24.  
 Pollock, W. H. K.—Feb. 21, 1850, Cheltenham, 37.  
 Porges, Moritz.—March 22, 1858, Prague, 38.  
 Schallopp, Emil.—Aug. 1, 1843, Berlin, 53.  
 Schiffrers, Emanuel.—May 4, 1850, St. Petersburg, 46.  
 Schlechter, Carl.—March 2, 1874, Vienna, 22.  
 Showalter, J. W.—Feb. 5, 1860, Kentucky, 36.  
 Steinitz, Wilhelm.—May 17, 1836, Prague, 60.  
 Tarrasch, Dr. Siegfert.—March 5, 1862, Breslau, 34.  
 Teichmann, R.—Dec. 24, 1868, Altenburg, Germany, 28.  
 Tschigorin, Michael I.—Oct. 31, 1850, St. Petersburg, 46.  
 Tinsley, Samuel.—Jan. 13, 1847, in Hertfordshire, 49.  
 Vergani, Beniamino.—In Italy, aged (?) 40.  
 Walbrodt, Carl A.—Nov. 28, 1871, Amsterdam, 25.  
 Winawer, Simon.—March 6, 1838, Warsaw, 58.

### Pillsbury's Games.

The young American's games in the Tournaments in Hastings, St. Petersburg, and Nuremberg, with the "Big Four" show the following result:

Name.	Won.	Name.	Won.	Drawn.
Pillsbury.....	5	Lasker.....	2	3
Pillsbury.....	2	Steinitz.....	4	2
Pillsbury.....	4	Tschigorin.....	3	1
Pillsbury.....	2	Tarrasch.....	0	0
II			9	6

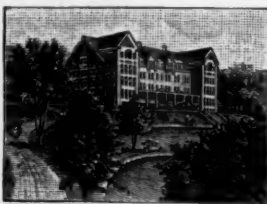
### Coming Contests.

We have received information that the International Tourney at Budapest began on Oc-

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tober 1, and it promises to be equal if not superior to those of Hastings and Nuremberg. Steinitz, Lasker, Pillsbury, Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Maroczy, Janowski, and the other masters who were at Nuremberg will play, while another, Makowez, will in all probability be among the leaders.

Then comes the great match for the championship of the world between Steinitz and Lasker. When these two experts met in 1873, Steinitz had been champion of the world for twenty-seven years. He was the Grand Champion, for, no other man had ever held the championship for so long a time. Lasker, who had made a phenomenal record in Europe, succeeded in wresting the championship from the veteran, but the latter has never been satisfied with the result of the match, and claims that his defeat was due not so much to Lasker's superiority, as to the fact that he (Steinitz) was not in good health, and, therefore, did not play his best. Since then, these two have played in three tourneys, in which Lasker came out ahead of Steinitz, and defeated him in every personal encounter. The general opinion is that Lasker will win, altho everybody knows that Steinitz is one of the greatest of masters. If Lasker should win, the Chess-world will expect a match between him and Pillsbury. The young American has made a most enviable record. Out of eight games played between him and Lasker, he won four and a half.

### Current Events.

#### Monday, September 21.

Mr. Bryan speaks at Wilmington, Newcastle, and Dover, Del. . . . Mr. Sewall, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, resigns the presidency of the American Merchant Marine Association on account of its partizan methods in favor of McKinley. . . . It is reported that Democratic-Populist fusion has been accomplished in North Carolina and Oklahoma. . . . Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania pardons John Bardsley, the defaulting City Treasurer of Philadelphia. . . . Citizens of Indiana present a silver service to the battle-ship *Indiana*; ex-President Harrison and Governor Matthews speak. . . . Conventions: American Institute of Mining Engineers at Denver, Colo.; Roman Catholic German-American Societies at Detroit, Mich. . . . Strikers attack silver-mines at Leadville, Colo., dynamite and rifles being used, and three men are killed.

It is reported that England's apathy in regard to Turkey is due to an agreement to resent her action by the Triple Alliance. . . . The leader of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition offers pardon to the Dervishes if they will lay down arms.

#### Tuesday, September 22.

Mr. McKinley addresses three delegations, one from Western New York; Mr. Bryan made three speeches in Philadelphia, one in Chester, Pa., and one in Washington Park, N. J.; Generals Palmer and Buckner deliver addresses in Madison Square Garden, New York. . . . Terms of fusion on electors have been agreed upon by Democrat and Populist leaders in Kentucky. . . . Conventions: American Bankers' Association at St. Louis; United Brewery Workers at Cincinnati; Carpenters and Joiners' Association of

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America, and American Humane Society at Cleveland, Ohio. . . . State militia quell the rioting at Leadville, Col.

The Czar and Czarina are received by Queen Victoria at Balmoral Castle. . . . It is reported from Berlin that 6,000 persons were killed in the interior of Armenia during the riots of last week.

#### Wednesday, September 23.

McKinley addresses delegations from Ohio and Indiana; Bryan speaks in several New Jersey towns and three times in Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . "Sound-money Democrats nominate electoral tickets in New Jersey, Delaware, and Georgia. . . . Tammany Hall indorses Bryan and the Buffalo platform, but ignores Thacher, the Buffalo candidate. . . . Reorganization managers bid in property of the Reading Railroad, and Coal and Iron companies, under foreclosure. . . . The Clyde Line steamer *Frederick de Bary* is wrecked near Kittyhawk, N. C.; the steamer *Northland*, laid up at Duluth, lies under water. . . . Queen Victoria is congratulated on having occupied the throne longer than any other British sovereign. . . . It is reported that Tynan, the alleged dynamiter, will be released, Scotland Yard officials requesting it. . . . The Anglo-Egyptian expedition definitely occupies Dongola.

#### Thursday, September 24.

Mr. Bryan speaks in Hartford and other Con-

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necticut cities; in New Haven Yale students' yells prevented the completion of his address; Mr. McKinley addresses three delegations from Pennsylvania. . . . New York State "National Democrats" nominate a State ticket led by Daniel G. Griffin, of Watertown, for governor. . . . In Utah, silver Republicans and Democrats in conventions endorse Bryan and Sewall electors; the regular Republican convention names McKinley electors. . . . The Interstate Commerce Commission goes to Kansas City from Chicago. . . . The first Rockefeller steel steamer, *James Watt*, the largest ship on the Great Lakes, is launched at Cleveland; the Navy Department accepts the new dry-dock at Puget Sound. . . . James F. Joy, railway man and capitalist, dies in Detroit.

Mr. Gladstone speaks in Liverpool, and urges the recall of the British Ambassador at Constantinople. . . . Fifteen thousand insurgents are said to be occupying Cavite, Philippine Islands; 8,000 Spanish troops are to be sent thither. . . . Baron Louis Gerhard Geer, of Fingspang, famous Swedish statesman, dies in Stockholm.

#### Friday, September 25.

McKinley addresses four delegations from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio; Bryan speaks in Connecticut and Massachusetts cities—in Boston on the Common. . . . "National Democratic" electors are named in Maryland; Palmer and Buckner speak in Baltimore. . . . Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, Ga., is elected president of the American Bankers' Association at St. Louis. . . . The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and Rock Island roads withdraw from the Western Freight Association. . . . Rev. John Watson ("Ian MacLaren") arrives in New York for a lecture tour.

Demand has been made on France by England for the extradition of Tyrann, based, it is said, upon a definite criminal charge. . . . Gladstone's anti-Turkish speech is cabled to the Sultan.

#### Saturday, September 26.

McKinley makes eleven speeches to sixteen visiting delegations; Bryan goes from Boston to Portland, Me., making speeches *en route*. . . . John B. Thacher declines the Democratic nomination for governor of New York State. . . . George Fred Williams is nominated for governor of Massachusetts by two Democratic and one Populist convention; Gold Democrats nominate Fred O. Prince. . . . Idaho Republicans change the State ticket because of differences with Populists. . . . Fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists is agreed upon in Missouri and Louisiana. . . . An incendiary fire destroys one building of the Northern Illinois College, Clinton, Iowa. . . . The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows adjourns its session in Dallas, Texas.

Lord Salisbury arrives at Balmoral Castle to consult the Queen and the Czar regarding the Turkish question. . . . The Peary Greenland expedition arrives at North Sydney, Cape Breton.

#### Sunday, September 27.

Mr. Bryan is the guest of Mr. Sewall at Bath, Me. . . . Striking miners at Leadville propose returning to work at old prices. . . . Five thousand trades-unionists attend the funeral of Thomas Evans, who was shot by non-union men in Cleveland, Ohio. . . . Mount Holyoke, Mass., College is destroyed by fire.

The German press criticizes Gladstone's anti-Sultan speech. . . . Mutiny breaks out among Turkish and Greek prisoners on the island of Rhodes.

#### Free to our Readers.—The New Cure for Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Co., of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of the LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all sufferers to send their names and addresses to the company, and receive Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative powers.

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## The Standard Dictionary. Questions Answered.

T. B. L., New York city: "Like A. Conan Doyle, the English novelist, it has been quite a joke with us, in our home circle, that we can not trip up the Standard Dictionary. Several times some member of the family thought he had caught it in a mistake, but every time, to the amusement of the rest, investigation proved the Standard to be truly THE STANDARD. An agent of the cheap reprint Encyclopædic Dictionary showed me an agent's prospectus of the Philadelphia reprint. The Encyclopædic makes a comparison of some definitions with those of the Standard. Among them it gives *Gold-note*. The Standard says a *Gold-note* is 'a national bank note payable only in gold.' The Encyclopædic prospectus states this definition is incorrect, as all gold-notes are issued by the United States Treasury and therefore are not National Bank Notes. I am prepared to receive the answer that the Standard is right. Which is it?"

Undoubtedly the Standard is right. Did you ever see a United States Treasury gold-note? There is none. Since August 1893 Treasury notes are redeemed in gold at the option of holder. You have seen United States Treasury gold certificates (see Waldron's *Handbook on Currency and Wealth*, p. 20); but a certificate is not a note. Section 5,185 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, 2d edition, Title lxxii., National Banks, Chapter ii., reads: "Associations [national banks] may be organized in the manner prescribed by this title for the purpose of issuing notes payable in gold; and upon the deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest payable in gold with the Treasurer of the United States in the manner prescribed for other associations, it shall be lawful for the controller of the currency to issue to the association making the deposit, circulating notes of different denominations, but none of them less than five dollars, and not exceeding in amount eight per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited, which shall express the promise of the association to pay them, upon presentation at the office at which they are issued, in gold coin of the United States, and shall be so redeemable. But no such association shall have a circulation of more than one million of dollars."

J. B. D., Milwaukee, Wis.: "You ask for mistakes found in the superb Standard Dictionary. *Godhood* is given without a capital, tho it has a capital in the quotation."

*Godhood* means the state of being divine; divinity, etc. It is a descriptive noun, hence a common noun, and not a personification of God. It embraces

the attributes more or less. Frequently authors capitalize words for the purpose of emphasis, or, as in this case, because of its nearness or reference to God.

Rev. R. H. C., Fitzgerald, Ga.: "I found the following in *The American Homes*, of Knoxville, Tenn. (August number) 'Some French engineers, when laying out a boulevard, found it necessary to cut off a lot of ground which contained about one hectare, being 328½ feet square. The lot belonged to some foreign owners, and as there was really more ground in the piece than their several deeds called for, the engineers thought they could take the needed strip and yet leave enough to satisfy each owner for the amount called for in his title papers. An Argentine claimed ⅓ of a *cuadra*; a Russian ⅓ of a *dessiatine*; an Egyptian ⅓ of a *feddan*; an Hungarian ⅓ of a *ken*; a Paraguayan ⅓ of a league; a Costa Rican ⅓ of a *mangana*; a Prussian ⅓ of a *morgen*; a Japanese ⅓ of a *tan*; a Dane ⅓ of a *tundeland*; a Swede ⅓ of a *tundeland*. After satisfying these several claims how much was left to the engineers for the boulevard? What was its dimensions in feet? The lot was square and the interests of the owners remained undivided.' I referred to the Standard Dictionary and failed to find the *cuadra* of the Argentine, the *ken* of the Hungarian, or the league of the Paraguayan. The *tan* of the Japanese is *ittan* in the Standard, while there was no Swede for the *tundeland*, but there was a Finlander. *Dessiatine* was spelled *deciatine*, and *tundeland* was spelled *tondeland*. I found the abbreviation *Ar.* in one column, but no definition for the same. How do you account for it? Can you explain these discrepancies?"

With reference to the letter of Rev. R. H. Clark Fitzgerald, Ga., I beg to make the following reply: Taken in detail, the claims mentioned were as follows:

1. "The Argentine claimed ⅓ of a *cuadra*" (Reported as not found in the Standard Dictionary).

The *cuadra* (Spanish) represents 150 varas. It is not a square measure. It is *one side* of a square. If a person walked the length of twenty city blocks in New York he would say he had walked twenty blocks. In Argentina he would announce that he had walked twenty *cuadras*. This will explain the seeming omission. A "block" in the sense just described is not in the table of measures, nor is a "cuadra." Cuadra is a Spanish word, not Anglicised, and therefore not in the Standard, nor any other English Dictionary.

2. "A Russian claimed ⅓ of a *dessiatine*" (reported as spelled *deciatine* in the Standard). There are several spellings of the *deciatine*, see note 119, under Table of Measures. The most modern approved spelling is that given in the Standard.

3. "An Egyptian claimed ⅓ of a *feddan*" (found in the Standard).

4. "An Hungarian claimed ⅓ of a *ken*." (Reported as not found in the Standard.) There is no such measure as the *ken* in use in Hungary. The metric system is in general use, as in France and Germany.

5. "A Paraguayan claimed ⅓ of a *league*." (Reported as not found in the Standard.) In any country where there is a league, there is also a square league. The league is given in the Standard for one of the South American republics which covers all the others where a league is used. The square can always be found by an easy calculation.

6. "A Costa Rican claimed ⅓ of a *mangana*." (Found in the Standard.) Omitted from the Century and the International.

7. "A Prussian claimed ⅓ of a *morgen*." The metric system *only* is in use throughout Germany.

8. "A Japanese claimed ⅓ of a *tan*." (Reported as spelled "ittan" in the Standard.) "Itan" is the accepted form.

9. "A Dane claimed ⅓ of a *tundeland*." (Reported as spelled *tondeland* in the Standard.) *Tundeland* is the latest improved form, and is often written *Tonde-land*, meaning literally a "barrel of earth." The word is not given in the Century nor the International dictionaries.

10. "A Swede claimed ⅓ of a *tundeland*." (Reported as not found in the Standard.) The word is merely a variant form of *tondeland*. The Metric System *only* is now in general use in Sweden.

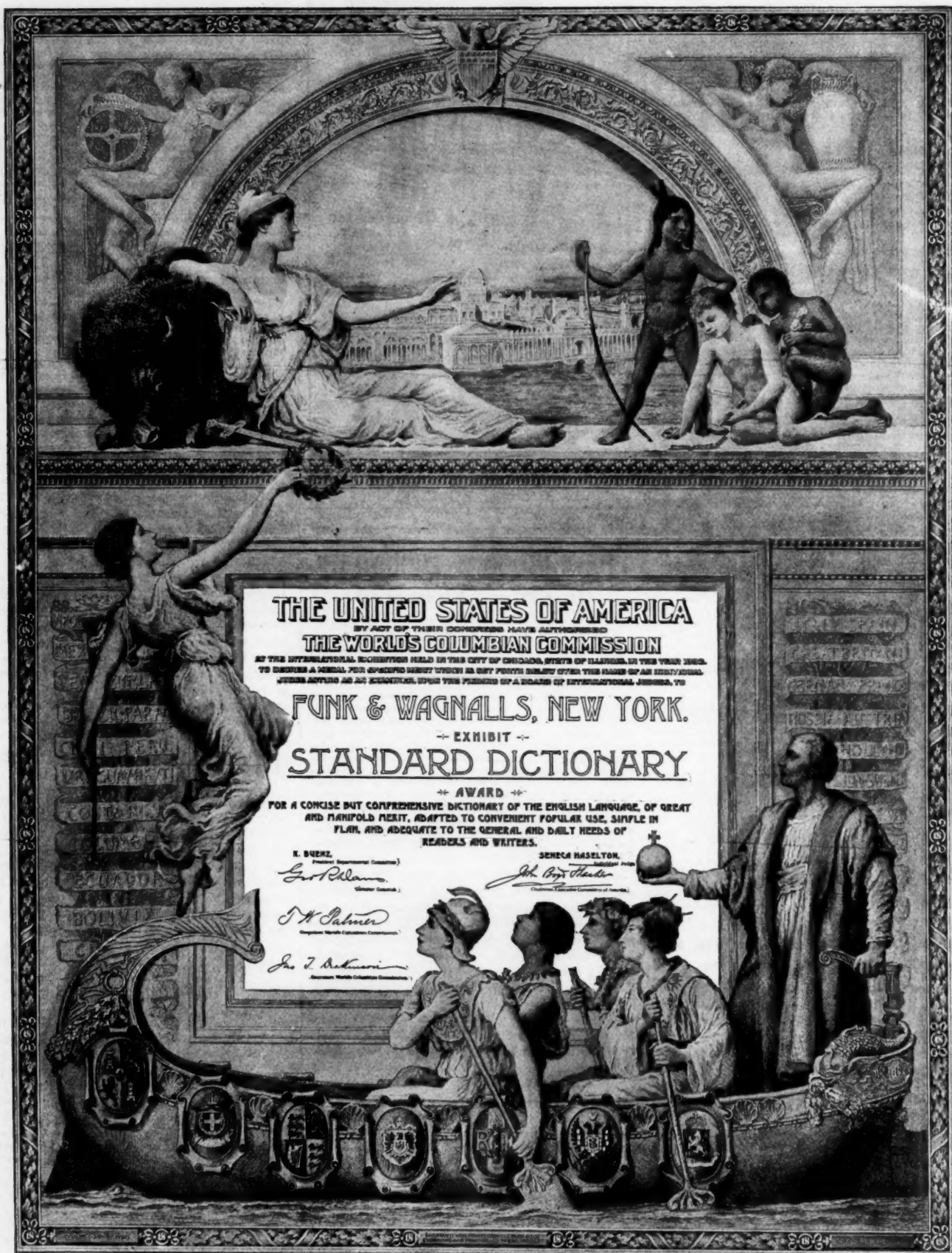
11. "The abbreviation *Ar.* is found in one column, but no definition for the same." *Ar.* means "Arabic," and it is defined as an abbreviation in Vol. i, page xix., under the heading "Key to Abbreviations."

From the above it will be seen that in every instance the Standard Dictionary has made no slip in accuracy and completeness. If R. H. C. writes to the editor of the magazine whence the quoted problem is taken, it might be well to point out that the problem-maker did not take pains to get his facts straight. Unless absolutely correct, such questions are not only useless, but misleading.

Sept. 12, 1896.

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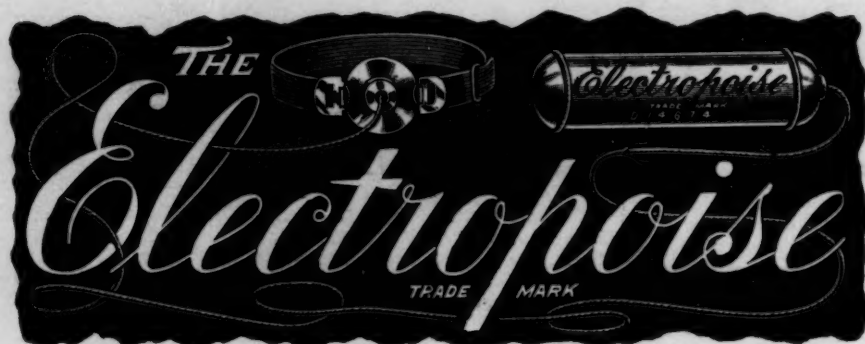
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